# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

# **Brezhnev's Constitution**

draft Constitution just published in the Sovict granted only "in conformity with the interests Union shows the world how little has changed of the working people and for the purpose of since 1936, the year Joseph Stalin published the strengthening the socialist system." Most omlpresent Constitution. In essence, it reconfirms nously, it adds that the exercise of these rights that the document is not a platform of geauloe "shall be inseparable from the performance by democratic rights but one of the tools by citizens of their duties" and citizens shall remeans of which the Communist Party and the state exercise full sovereignty over the individ-

Soviet Constitution to the constitution of any caught between the anvil and the hammer. Western democracy. The two are founded on totally different concepts of the relationship of state to individual. Bot, insofar as the Soviet Constitution reflects thinking in the Kremlin, any change of mance or substance in it is a useful guide to understanding official Soviet be-

One such politically significant change is the creation of a new post of first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or In effect a "first vice-president." It will enable Leonid Brezhoev to assume Nikolai Podgorny's lob as President or nominal chief of state, leaving the ceremonial functions to the deputy. This would give Mr. Brezhnev little added power, since as party leader he already is the "first among equals." But in future when he or his successor travels abroad he could then be em-style democracy. But such high-sounding accorded all the ceremonial honors of a head of government.

For Soviet citizens there are a few gestures. They will have a bit more protection in cases of common crime. Their "economic" rights also are spelled out in more detail - the right such state-provided services as their due.

In the sensitive area of political rights, however, there can be little cheer for that small tors and lawbreakers. band of intrepid dissidents fighting for greater freedom. The draft Constitution realfirms the sophistry.

In most countries the promulgation of a new constitution would be an historic event. But the spect the "rules of socialist behavior." Since these "duties" include observance of laws that make it a erime, for instance, to slauder the tt is meaningless of course to compare the Soviet state, the individual citizen is virtually

> And if there is any lingering doubt that the Communists intend to perpetuate their controt, a provision in the new Constitution ratifies the role of the party. It states unequivocally that the party is the leading power of Soviet society and dominates all state and public organizations. To declare in the same breath that "all power in the U.S.S.R. is vested in the people" is a mockery of the term democracy.

This is nothing new of course. Throughout its history the Soviet Union has violated even the creditable principles emmciated in its Constitution. The men in the Kremlin seek to legitimatize their rule by all the trappings of Westwurds as "rights" and "freedoms" bear little relationship to those practiced in the West. They are merely manipulated for the purposes

Now Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues will look to the new Constitution to boister their sinki conference that takes place this year. to housing, education, leisure, medical care. The draft echoes some of the language of the work and so on. Bissians have come to regard Hekinki "final act." It can also be used to justify the current Soviet repression of dissidents not as "human rights advocates" but as trai-

Few will be taken in by this constitutional

# Britain celebrates

was not all frosting and stylized pageantry. True, there were fireworks and booffres, pomp and ceremony. Appropriately, there were tributes and jubilation as a grateful British nation honored its monarch after 25 years on the

But there is much more to it than that. The very occasion provides a much-needed lift for British morale after a long period of stress. This jubilee acts, too, as a unifying factor, reminding Britons of their beritage from the years of empire and greatness - and their desire to live up to their highest hopes in today's demanding world as well, a desire still to be

In a sense, the jubilee is for Britain what last year's bicentennial was for the United States. For Americans, their 200th anniversary political turmoil, for looking ahead to what a Britons today can honor her best by rededicat-new century can bring, for looking back to like ing the needed to the best by rededicat-ing the needed to the best by rededicat-ing the needed to the second t

breath, rejoice a bit, cast off the weariness of economic problems, uplift, and be uplifted.

Fortunately, they are blessed with a sovereign of stature around whom to rally. The Queen has been through a full generation of ges and challenges herself. She and the royal family have had to adapt to the nation's shifting role - and accept a few critical catcalls into the bargain. Yet, in the process, Queen Elizabeth has always exemplified that constancy and continuity Britain so desperately needs to see it through this troubled era. She has done it, moreover, not as a hollow symbol on a throne but by epitomizing dignity,

By all this, and more, Elizabeth II has dem-

## Saving Kenya's elephants

Kenya has done the right thing in putting an immediate han on all big-game handing in its portion of East Africa. There may be some lamenting in the game lodges for the legend-ary while handers of Nairobi, who in the past

tographers. Neighboring Tanzania and Uganda already have instituted similar bass on higgame hunting, although in all three nations the problem has been inability to enforce adequiely the existing bunting regulations.

have guided those determined to have their cown elephant task, liou's skin, or other trophies. There also may be some memploy ment and financial loss to game safari oper ators.

But the fact is that amphies of hig game have dividing, and that the line must be drawn somewhere. Kenya is one of the last places where the animals still teem, so it is setting a good example in limiting shimal shoets to plus ways it examinates and their dependitions, the good example in limiting shimal shoets to plus ways it examinates and their dependitions, the good example in limiting shimal shoets to plus ways it examinates and their dependitions, the good example in limiting shimal shoets to plus ways it examinates and their dependitions.

The example in the existing bunting regulations, the cristing bunting regulations.

Interminately, licensed higgame hunters are by no means the only threat to Africa's application.

Somewhat was a sum of the cristing bunting regulations.

The existing bunting substitution and the existing bunting regulations.

The existing bunting regulations are business to provide the existing bunting substitutions.

The existing bunting substitution and the existing bunting regulations.

The existing bunting regulations are bunting regulations.

The existing bunting regulations are bunti

**Togetherness** 

# Turkey in transition

Turkey's general election is of enormous importance both for the country's internal development and for what it portends for relations with the West. The victory of former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, a man to the left of center, seems to reflect the Turkish people's frustrations over severe economic distress as well as distilusionment with the treatment eccorded Turkey by its NATO allies, especially the United States.

If Mr. Ecevit succeeds in forming a coalition government (he fell short of capturing a mejority vote), he will confront awesome domestic and foreign policy problems. But, as be showed when he ordered the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 (after a Greek junta-ordered coup), he is a tough, forthright and courageous leader. As such, he could well give Turkey the kind of strong leadership it needs to pull itself together after a long period of fragile government and growing political and economic un-

Because Mr. Ecevit is ideologically to the left of the present Prime Minister, Suleyman. Demirel, the United States presumably is not too happy about the outcome. But Mr. Ecevit, who was educated in the West, has already indicated that Turkey would continue to participale in NATO, that he would exert every effort to restore good ties with Washington, and would also seek to resolve Turkey's bitter disputes with Greece. Certainly it can be argued that, having played such a dominant role in securing Turkish-Cypriot rights in Cyprus, he would be in a better position to make the political compromises necessary to resolve the Cyprus problem.

From Ankara's point of view, the blame for Turkey's strained ties with NATO rests with the United States. The Turks argue, and not without justification, that Congress continues to restrict American arms sales to Turkey and thereby weaken NATO's southern defense posture simply because of the pressures of a vocal but small Greek inhority in the United States. Clearly this is a time of transition — and

testing - for Turkey, and it will also be a line for fresh thought in Washington. The stratege importance of Turkey as the easternment las of the Atlantic Alliance and as e builtr's tween the Soviet Union and the Middle East's obvious. It should be equally obvious has United States policy of recent years has been to recent years had been to recen forcing Turkey to turn to other options, one which is closer economic ties with Moscor.

Monday, June 13, 197

Much is therefore at clake in this part alix world and the Carter administration ough look anew at U.S. policy and ask whellst i more evenhanded approach is not in order. the moment Turkey has a half million mes it der arms and yet is unable to receive the new tary equipment needed to provide an effective

This is not to forget the problem of Cyris which the Greek lobby has pressed before Car gress. Obviously movement on this sensitive issue is also needed and here are Rocal life. issue is also needed and here Mr. Boevil ila issue is also needed and here Mr. See self could be belpful. There is title door in U.S. lawmakers would be not if it in the arms embars.

Turks could be seen making some conclusion. gesture with respect to the occupied island. Thus, Mr. Ecevit could make clear wise is the in mind regarding an overall settles in the for instance. Or he could set the stage of our drawing settles to the stage of the s drawing some more Turkish troops for

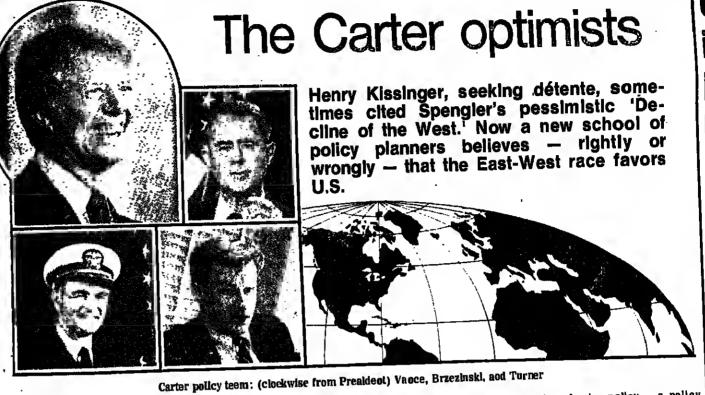
However, the first order of business for a victorious leader of the Republical People Party is to put a government logellet the whole interrelated web of foreign policy which may be hest served by quiet task which may be hest served by quiet many first between Turkey and Greece.

macy first between Turkey and Greece.

But, if this is not yet the time for cool relief matic action, it is a time for cool relief and reassessment.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



By Daniel Southerfand Staff correspondent of The Christien Science Monitor

almost unnoticed, a profound revolution has teken place in the way the men who run the United States view Washington's rece with Mos-

Their alm is still détente. The Kissinger-Nixon-Ford policies toward the Soviet bloc and the Peking counterbolance to that bloe are still fol-

But the new atmosphere is radically different: détenta-out-of-optimism instead of détente-out-of-pessimism. The derk Spengierian worres of the gloomier moments of the Kissinger ere heve been replaced by snew confidence at the top.

Rightly or wrongly, the Carter-Vence-Brzezinski-Turner team disodis are still favorable – because the West is declining, the Eest rising. Instead, they say, détente can be afforded precisely because Mosow cannot in the foreseeable future close the gap on Western pre-

With verictions from leader to leader, they argue that the Kramlin has thrown its all into heavy wesponry as an instrument of policy but Result, in their view: in neither the world economic race nor the erms jor military ections by the Soviet Union. . . . Worst case estimates of Mice is Moscow — with its heavy 19th-century ideology — closing tha

One is tempted to call this the "naw optimism." The President him-

self recently referred to "a new American foreign policy - s policy based on constant decency in its values and on an optimism in its his-But "optimism" is too simplistic n description, say some of the Pres-

ident's supporters. Whatever word one uses to describe it, however, the President and the members of his national security team have rejected the "pessimism" of former Secretary of State Henry A. Klssinger, who, in his darker moments, appeared to believe in the decline of the West. More specifically, they reject what they describe as atarmist views of Soviet strength, views which were held not so much by Dr. Kissinger as by other members of President Gereid R. Ford's national

The new tesm, including in particular Mr. Certer and his Secretary of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency Director, and National Secu-rity Adviser, view the Soviet Union as a power which can do little well

Here is what some of the top people in the national security and for eign policy fields have been saying:

• Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense: "Generally speaking, there is no reason for immediate or greve alerm about our ability to deter ma-

# U.S. reporter in eye of human rights hurricane

By Joseph C. tforscb

An American reporter, Robert C. Toth of the Los Angeles Times, was a symptomatic and symbotic figure at the storm center of world

Mr. Toth got himself there by a momentury Ispse. He allowed a Soviet person in hand him a package in the street. That was on Snturday, lime ti. He was immediately selzed by five Soviet ploinclothes men and hustled oil for interrogalion by the KGB. Rule one far a Western correspondent in Moscow is: "Don't take ony packages, from nnyone, anywhere, ever."

Ohvlously, he had been hooby-trapped. Ohviously, the escefully staged operation was part of Leonid Brezhuev's efforts to defend himself against President Carter's big "human rights" campaign. Obviously, it was part of the Soviet Union's defensive preparations for the Belgrade conference, which opened four days later and at which Moscow would be accused, with sound reason, of violating repeatedly and massively the promises it had made two years ago at Helsinki on human rights.

Mr. Breziney, who signed the Helsinki promises in person two years ago, is doing his best to turn attention both at home and abroad eway from the broken promises by cialming foreign interference in Soviet internal affairs and trying to make it appear that political dissent inside the Soviet Union is only the result of CIA subversion. Also, Mr. Brezhnev presumably had Mr. Certer in mind in the Toth affair. It had all the earmsiks of a reminder to Mr. Carter that if he insists on pushing his human rights campaign, Mr. Brezhnev has means of

But be it noted that the Issue here has nothing whatever to do with communism vs. anticommunism. The battle awirls around human rights. Mr. Brezhnev has been put on the de-★Please turn to Paga 14

## Stellenbosch University

# Blacks get a foot in white South African college door

By Itumphrey Tyler . The Christian Science Monitor

The edges of the South African Governis a ring of mountains trepping the eur. ment's apartheld policy are being chipped at bre the most hard-line supporters of aparthold, the policy of strict separation of the races.)

The latest example of this is the decision by the University of Stellenbosch to samit black

Town, the seat of the South African Parlia-Sudjed the Present Prime Minister, titled the Extension of University Education by Jonston is the abstract of Minister, titled the Extension of University Education by Minister and Minister ment has siwaya been regarded as the in

French settlers and carefully presarved. The sunny valleys roundabout are covered with Cspe Towo acrea upon acres of vineyards. In the

Steeped in tradilion by its very enrroundings, Stellenbosch University has also been steaped h the citadels of Afrikanerdom. (Afrikaners in an atmosphere of racial exclusivity as well: . Every one of its more than 10,000 etudents is whita: The decision to opon the door to black students is a complete reversal of original Nntional Party apartheid policy,

Under this policy, bitterly opposed by the Stellenbosch University in a lovely villaga of watersrand University in Johanoesburg and le same name about 20 august valve. the same name about 30 miles from Cape the University of Cape Town, which is one of Town the South Africa's piliars of liberal thinking, each racial group and even each!"subgroup!" is suppoacd to have its owo axclusive university.

oner Cabriet ministers on the university council.

The streets of the town are lined with old made it increasingly difficult for the Briglish made it increasingly which organish admit language universities, which organish admit language university education, it immediately extending university education in the immediately extending university education.

# Non-protesters rights threatened

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

When Allan Percy, comping writer for the West Wybong Waskly, an Australien country PROTEST." lawns in front of Perlisment House occupied by the tented camp of e group of protestors against urenium mining.

Next day the protesters had left, so Mr. Percy set up his own tent on the same spot, right on the edge of Lako Burley Griffin, threw a rod out over the take, and caught a sliver trout. He was frying it on his primue atova when the law appeared.

"Excuse me sir." said the policeman, "but what ara you doing here?"

"Camping" said Mr. Percy.

The policeman asked him what he was protesting about. Where were his placards?

Mr. Percy assured the constable that on the contrary he was not protesting at all, he was delighted with the place.

The policemen said it was most irregular and he could only carop there if he was an gaged in a project otherwise, he would be arrested. "You think of something to protect

about sir," he said, "while t find you a board

and some paint." Mr. Percy scratched his head, without resuit. The law returned with paint and board, on which the camper wrote in bold tettere: "t ,

The policeman looked doubtful. "You're supposed to be protesting against something," ha come back, you'tl know it's all right."

He did not come back.





# Highlights



SAVE-A-WHALE. The International Whaling Commission meets in Australia on Monday to discuss howmany whales may be slaughtered next year. Page 21

SAMARKAND. The Monitor's Moscow correspondent travels into Soviet Asia to visit Samarkand with its Arsbian Nighis atmosphere.Page 16

SUEZ CANAL. Egypt's plnns for a deeper, wider canal are going nhead. So is prospecting for oil on that part of the Sinai relinquished by Israel. Page 5

VIOLENCE IN HOLLAND. Why the South Moluceans felt driven to kidnan school children and idjack a train is oxamined. Page 3

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# FOCUS

# Taking a drug-runner to freedom

By Joe Gandalman

U.S. Consul Walter West's chauffeurdriven car zips along the mountain highway overlooking the deep-blue shoreline from Bilbao to Santander. It is en route lo pick up a special cargo.

At Santofie, ouisido the northern city of Santander, the car spproaches a rusty gate and toota its horn twice. The gates to El Dueso Prison creak open as mschine-guntoting Civil Guards look on.

Nearby, a heavy-set guard cssually watches television news and reads Aa, a popular Madrid sports newspaper. Then the cargo arrives: John (not his real name), free for the first time in 31/2 years - 31/2 yenra apent behind bars for drug trafficklng. And as the "rechazado" (rojected) stamp put on his passport by Spanish aulhorities suggests, he now is free to leave Spain . . . tın medtately.

Wniter West had been asked to help him do so. The car drives away from prison, and John says to Mr. Weat, a quiet and thoughtful man: ''Gee, it's great to be in a car and to be able to ride without handcuffs." But John leaves behind 28 other Americana jailed throughout Spain, many on drug-related charges.

John's sentence was one of the attitest ever handed down to an American in Spain: the maximum, 12 years. King Juan Carlos's

By Francis Reany

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

It looked daring of Queen Elizabeth to ven-

ture into Scotland for e Jubilee visit on the

very eve of the Scottish National Party's as-

sembly - but it paid off. Even while asserting

that separation and independence was indeed

their real purpose, the ScotNate had to make it

clear to the voters that they were loyal mon-

Scotland attaches vast importance to privi-

leges and ceremonies. The Queen, who is an

Anglican south of the border and a Presby-

terian north of it, did not put a foot wrong. At-

tending the wordy debates of the General As-

sembly of the Church of Scotland, she carefully

observed the ritual bowing first to the 1,200

commissioners - to centor, to right and to left

- and not expecting them to bow first to ber.

And she was beartily applauded by them for

She was rewarded by this year's Moderator.

the Right Reverend John R. Gray (a man of

imposing presence and wit) who told her the

following story of her illustrious predecessor,

A courtler enquired of the old Queen how

she had enjoyed her luncheon. "The food dis-

agreed with me," she complained. "Oh,

ma'nm," trembled the courtier, "I admire lis

promising to uphold their rights.

archists just the sama.

various "Indultos" (pardons) ultimately reduced his term to 31/2 years. The story began with what John now admits was a mistaken sense of self-importance.

When he was 22, he visited Morocco. There, he accepted paymant to bring a car into Spain. It contained S0 kilos of hashish. "Usually a chassis sounds hollow," John says as the consul's car beads toward the French border. "But this obviously sounded full. The Spanish poilee knocked on the chassis, then just stood there with smiles on their faces."

So why did he do it? For money. As a "joke." For "adventure." But mostly, he tells Mr. West (who tries to learn trom John's motives and prison experiences so as to prevent other cases in the future), "because I was incredibly naive."

He goes on: "You sit in prison and shout: 'You can't do this to me,' and the prison funcionarios simply answer 'Just watch.' "

In prison, he reports, the food was "not bad." A priest heavily eensored periodicals. especially Time and Newsweek, which the priest charged "teil lies about Spain."

Yet, John teels little bitterness about his experience . . . and little remorse. He only complains that "the [prison] system is too bureaueratic." And as the car enters irun he expresses his one desire: to go to France and be alone.

Spain." Others declare: "I still like the stuff and Intend to go back to it: il's my bead and no government should tell me

munity on whether to completely disown or show compassion tor Amarican prisoners jailed on drug-related charges.

To calm his apprehensions, and also to ensure he gets off unharassed, Mr. West drives him to the Hendaye train station in France. John, deeply moved, thanks him warmly. Now, hts nearly stx-hour Bilbao-Santoña-Irón mission over, the consulsneaks off for a French pastry.

Darkness sets in as the car speeds back to Bilban, "It all comes with the job," shrugs Mr. West. But Americans and Spaniards here hope one day the part of the job involving special cargoes will be ended.

According to Madrid diplomats who deal with drug crime prisoners, such atiliudes sre not unusual. Some freed prisoners say, "I want to go on television and warn it's a dumb thing to do, don't do anything in what to do." And then there is the third introspective type, like John. They eav little.

The underlying link in each of these sittudes is that it is society that is at tault This has stirred up considerable debate within some sectors of the American com-

Now, the consular car stops at the border. Mr. West spends 30 minutes getting various documents stamped which confirm John's departure to the Spanish Government. He spends another half hour reassuring French police, who are clearly uphappy John will enter their country. This shoeks him: "I'm out and they're making me feel like I'm still a criminal," he says in

In West Germany

# Communism takes to middle-class ways

Staff correspondent of The Christian Selence Monitor Frankfurt, West Germany

The ultra radical Communist League of West Germany is caving in to some middledass methods.

This Maoist group has just bought for more than \$1 million a large building well located in Frankfurt to serve as its new headquarters.

The Maotsis recently redtd their organizafloral chart on a national basis and bought an expensive computer communications system to keep the scattered chapters in close touch with

Behind these middle-class methods, however, stands clearly the revolutionary intent of bringing down business-aa-usual society.

The league is the atrongest group of what is called the New Left here. It opposes Moseow communism, especially the Warsaw Pact arms build-up and what its literature calls "revisionsm" and "social-imperialist power."

It argues that Soviet military might is only an expression of the tendency of "state capitalism" to exploit the working class and to accumulate capital.

League militants consider themselves the only pure revolutionaries left in a country where the communist alm has been "obstructed and distorted." That is, they disdain the larger West German Communist Party which is financed by East Germany and is loyal to Moscow.

According to the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the Communist League has 2,500 members or a few more, up 500 over the last 18 months. It also has 2,500 adive sympathizers, the office saya.

Last year the league gove more than \$250,000 to nationalist guerrillas in Africe. This was the same yeer it was raising money to buy

its building and ita communications system. Federal government officials estimate many members are required to give \$40 a month to

Party officials in Frankfurt, however, eay the members give the money "willingly." Mar-Iln Fochler, assistant chalrman of the party's eentral committee, said in an interview the league has 3,000 mambers, plus 3,000 active supporters, and batween 10,000 and 30,000 aym-

"To atop us," he says defiantly, "the state would have to arrest up to 30,000 people."

Mr. Fochler says the league does not support "terrorista." (After federal prosecutor Siegfried Buback was murdered April 7 by West German terrorists, several radical student groups at universitiea - not using party names - issued statements praising the killing.)

A long interview with Mr. Foehler and his assistant, Christoph Cornicles, unfolded a tangled web of ideological viawa. Although the bulk of their propaganda is directed agsinst the Soviet Union, they consider the United States the classic enemy.

The league's book store on the ground floor ot its new headquarters aells polities literature from Peking in which Moseow is hotly accused ot cooperating with the U.S. Eurocommunism is a "corruption of ideol-

ogy," Mr. Fochler claims, because it fails to see capitaliam as the basts of "every kind ot slavery" and has hence dropped the revolutionary ideal of the victory of the proletariat. The last straw, he says, was the French Communist Party's decision to support the French nu-

The League spparently does not know how to deal with the problem of a divided Germany. It favors withdrawal of Western troops from Weatarn Europe - which most Western leaders feel would give a prectical victory to



the Soviets. it tully expects a conventional war in Furnee, Said Mr. Fochler: "Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact are aggressive expressions of tha profitmakers. War will be an extension of

At the same time he doubts whether Mr. Carter can "hold the Americans together for a conventional war in Europe." And he admits to being completely batfled by many aspects of

# Why South Moluccans turned to violence in Holland

By Henri J. Warmenhoved Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

South Molucean tarrorism, which has hit the Nethsrlands twice within 18 months, ateme from a background that is in some ways simlar to that of Palestinlan extremism.

Both the Palestinian and the South Moluccan causes have their origins in declaions taken shortly after World War II. In both cases the original exiles, those physically ramoved from helr habitats, went through the agontzing experience of status dsprivation and identity

In both cases the homeland has ramained the ideal. Terrorism resulted from the acute Irustration this aspiration met for more than a quarter of a century.

has taken over - young men and women who have not lived or even sean the homelands themselves. And it is the young who perpetrata violent acts that may vietimize innocent per-

Howaver, the Palestinie Liberation Organization is today in an infinitely batter position to achieve its aims than are the South Moluceans living in the Natherlands. Establishment of a Palestinian homeland has become the centerpiece of the Middle East question. The South Moluccana lack the numbers (their total in the Netherlands is currently about 40,000) and they lack the support from countries that are influential in world politics.

inclusion opposed

The people of the South Moluccan Islands in In both cases it is the second generation that

Dutch in World War II and again when the In
had a ring of permanence. They preferred the

They vigorously opposed inclusion in the new

faderated state set up when Indonesia won its independence in 1949, and, when the Indonesian leadera set out to scrap the federal system and establish a unitary stata, the South Moluecaus proclaimed an independent republic.

The Indonesians crushed the secessionist elfort in six months of fighting. The Moluecan leader, Dr. Soumokii, fled to the rugged interior of the island of Ceram from where he continued the struggle for years. Nearly 15,000 of his supporters and their families were evacuated by the Dutch and taken to the Netber-

From the start the status of the new arrivals was not clear. The South Moluccans refused to be identified as "immigrants" aince that labet

term "extiea," and set up a "government-in-ex-

The South Moluccans were boused in Army barracks and prison camps that were relics of World Wer II. Soon after their arrival they were demobilized, a mave that came as a devastating blow. Most of the men had been in military service all their lives and had expected to be allowed to retain their rank and remain in uniform so as to prepare fur tha day of raturn to their islands. They were offered retraining programs at government expense and given unemployment benefits until they found new jubs. For the South Moluccans the combined effect of these measures was one of extreme humiliation.

Materially the Dutch Government treated tha refugees fairly if not generously, But unrest and restlessness developed at a very early stage. During the 1980s two factions began to emerge. While the majority remained moderate and continued to advocate a wait-and-see line, the remainder (about one-third) had tired of waiting and adopted a mora extreme stance. The latter group grew as more and more distilusioned young persons joined the radical ranks and began to resort to acts of petty violence and vandalism.

Meanwhile, whatever interest the Dutch Government still had in Asia and the Racific was economic in nature. And when the Sukarno era ended in indonesia and the new Subarto administration was firmly in the saddle, a rapprochement between Indonesia and the Nethar-

into the new pattern of relationships

Unlike the Palestinlans, the case of the South Moluccan exites is likely to remain dead-

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy An international Daily Newspaper

One is glad to report that Queen Elizabeth (the First north of the border - the Sacond only south of it) laughed publicly and immoderately, and endeared herself to Scotland alt the mora.

The Church of Scotland - the Kirk - is a vital link in her hold upon the nation. The Kirk has its nationalists. It is disappointed at the slow progress towards Devolution, and it would like a referendum to establish the will of the kirem below. Iernalignal Edition — One year \$25, tix months \$12.50, people. But it has no inclination for wild political experiments, particularly those of a leftwing character. And it is not sure that the Scottish National Party is entirely immune to

courage."

Marxist influences. Nor is it swept away by cries of "Scotland's oil" as a justification for breaking up the union with England, Moderator Gray remarks that it is his impression it is God's oil, and he

hapes its biessings will be carefully shared.
The Church of Scotland can very well claim a larger mambership than the Scothate it has more than a military addit communication and a

budget of about £18,000,000 for the coming year. But it has its weaknasses. Memberehip is declining at the rate of 20,000 a year, and it is going to take an unprecedented effort of fundraising to close the gap between budget needs and the current rate of giving.

Elizabeth and the Church of Scotland

An exasperated report to the definition no sembly accused the average Scot of putting no pisnt: "Less than the east of two cups of eoffee in a cafe," lamented ona official - though he hed to admit that was a pretty pricey café he had in mind.

The ministry, too, is short of men. But for a program of amalgamating parishes, it would need another 1,500. Even the fact that Scots ministars have a rather higher basic stipend than Anglican priests does not seem to help the

So how can it be that an institution which so much embodies the Scottlah tradition and culture, which produces the nearest thing to a Scots parliament under present circumstances, and which is still so much feared as a moral arbiter, is so rapidly weakening?

The outgoing Moderator, Professor Thomas Torrance, speaks with distress of the three million Scots who are not on the rolls of any church at all. He blamea the disunity of the churches for this: though it has to be said the churches were even more disunited in the daya of its powers.

It is only now that's shared horror of atheism and moral degeneracy has brought them together; only this year that the General Assembly invited the Cardinal Archbishop of Edinburgh, Gordon Gray, to address it in fra-

The conjunction of Moderator Gray with Cardinal Gray was too much for Scottish wit to resist. Introducing the Cardinal, Professor John Whyte was moved to exclaim upon the coincidence, adding:

"Though of course, two Grays do not make one Whyte!" "If I may interrupt," said the Moderator,

"two Grays come to grace." And he then went on to weave a delicate arch of oratory, saying that while the Cardinal would not share his enthusiasm for Geneva. nor he the Cardinal's for Roma, perhaps they



Bulent Ecevit: new Turkish leader lacks majority By Sam Cohen

The Christian Science Monitor Turksy appears headed for a new period of political instability as a result of the Juna 5

Special to.

general elections. Final returns from outlying rural areas hava dashed the hopes of Bulent Ecevit's left-of-csnter Republican People's Party (RPP) of hav-ing enough seats in the National Assembly to form a strong single-party government. Alhough the RPP will be the biggest party in Parliament, it; will be 13 seats short of an abso-

Latest figures released by the election comdistion gave the RPP 213 seats in the 450 seat National Assembly and the conservative Justice Party of outgoing Premier Suleyman Demirel 188 seats The strongly Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP) Won 24 seats and Vehicle Fight Nationalist Movement Party, 16

Malineaging a femal of brook

As political bargaining and ma start, it is not clear what kind of a govarnment Turkey will have, or wosn it will take effect. Two paths difficult

In accordance with the Constitution, Mr. Ecevit will be asked to form the new government, and the poet-turned politicisn reaffirmed June 9 that he would accept the mission. The question is how he will do it.

Mr. Ecevit has two options; to act up a minority government or to form a coalition cabinet. Both alternatives present great difficul-

The RPP hopes to get support for a minority government from four independents and four members of two center-right parties. But this will not give it a majority. The RPP now in maneuvering to woo members of the National Selvation Party.

Mr. Ecevit appealed to all members of Pac thement "Walting to preserve democracy re-store law and order, and solve urgent eco-

nomic and international problems facing Turkey" to support a minority RPP government. He publicly expressed his preference for a single-party government rather than a coalition cabinet, particularly at this stage, when the nation is awaiting early action on a number of domestic and foreign problems.

Many Turks, disappointed over the inconclusive outcome of the elections, see this as the best way out of the impasse. Prominent tinesamen and newspapers support the idea. Opposition avowed

But the NSP leader, Necmettin Erbakan, tha man who boasts that he "holds the key" (the party's emblem is a key); said that supporting a minority RPP government was "out of the question" and hinted that he would be prepared to consider a chalition government. Mr. Ecsvit, who had an unhappy axperience

in a coalition partnership with Mr. Erbakan in 1974, is not enthusiastic about it. But he may resort rejuctantly to such a partitership if ha sees no other choice.

lands rapidly gained inomentum.

The cause of the South Moluccans did not fit

locked unless they decide to resign themselves to the second best option — a return to their ancestral home as a part of Indonesia.

Henri J. Warmenhoven ja un associate proféssor of political science, at Virginal Commonwealth University.

# **Soviet Union**

# On the farm: skill pays off where ideology fails

Not far from Cracow, in southern Potsnd, Tadeusz M. showed oft his naw medium-horse-

One old mare grazed in the orchard. The other borses were sold when he mechanized. Poles have e love for horaes, so "t had to keep one," Tadeusz said.

Then he took his visitors over his 40 acres. mostly planted in whest. The previous year's yield per ecro had matched that on the vast cooperative (collective) torm we had visited earlier in the day. This year's crop looked just

Tadeusz is one of 4 million full-time termers who own and till 75 percent of the arable Isnd

He is a good farmer and would cheerfully double his holding - and his work - but sdja-cent land is not available. In the last few years he has improved his house, refurnished it, and put carpets on the floors.

All over Eastern Europe one finds such dedi-

lectivized. The remainder is either marginal land unsuited for inclusion or the hatf-acre to acre private plots that members of collective farms were allowed to retain when the state

sense (tor example, concern to acquire Western technology and equipment), and incentives posh ideology aside.

encers story acknowledged more and mora by end of the day. most communist governments.

Without them, they know, they would have had far greater ditticuities in ensuring national larders against intermittent crises caused by Soviet Union, are restricted to a minimum; they are limited to one-third of the area in Hungary, Romonia, and Bulgaria.

But even in bad years thay account for an amazing percentage of all farm output in these three countries: 25 percent of cattle, 30 percent of hogs, 40 percent of poultry, and 60 percent of milk and eggs. In earlier days such would have been anathems to the bard-liners.

They still ere heard from In economics ily troubled Poland party leader Edward Giarck has come down heavily and repeatedly this year on local otticials for blocking purchases of unused land by etficient farmers.

Even long-term ideas of the so-called "socialist countryside" sre being downplayed to remove pessani ausptcion and encourage them to produce more. There always will be a place in Polsnd for good private farmers, Mr. Gierek pledges repeatedly.

Opportunities for bigger tarms and preparation of a retirement pension schemo are part of like deal. Elsewhere in Eastern Europe cated farming individuals. In the other East- farmers of private plots ere being encouraged bloc states, in fact, it is even more remarks ble to increase their output with tax concessions, because there the private-siste ratio is re- better prices, credits, livestock subaidies, and cheaper fodder. Hungary is spending \$12 mil-Some 90 percent or more of the land is col- llon this year for "private" machinery. Buigaria has litted all limits on how many cattle a neassnt may raise.

There still are problems, of course, It is both sad and ironic that although private holdings are oo longer scoffed at as tingering remnants The cooperatives themselves are much bet- of a peasant tradition and although governter run now than in the early years. The sysments set out instead to belp them become paying small-farm units that tradition cleerly s diminishing by Itself.

The drift from land to town gathers pace all the time. Village youths go to urban jobs and What happens on those tiny private plots is s are loath to tend a hand on father's plot at the

Tadeusz's 34-year-old son came home as we were lesving. And the tether told of his one big concern - that the son may not went to quit a good job and regular hours in a tactory to take the weather or by msladmioistration of the big over even s prosperous farm when Tadausz

# Trickle of aid from U.S.S.R. disappoints third world

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Among the disappointments at the end of the IS months of talks at the 27-nation North-South economic conference, which ended in Paris June 3, was the refusal of the Soviet bloc to bonor third world demands for a minimum fixed percentage of development aid.

The developing countries had asked that each industralized country earms it at tast 0.7 percent of its gross national product for aid to the third world.

Only a faw small Wost European countries, such as the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway, complied. West Germany, West Europe's richest country, contributed less than 0.7 percent of its GNP. The United States also lagged But the greatest disappointment was the at-

In a surprisingly frank speech delivated May 11 in German before 70 members of the Soviet Academy and the staff of the academy's prestigious institute for the Study of the United States and Canada, West Garmany'a Egon Bahr, the tether of Bonn's "ostpolitte" (eastera policy), quoted facts and figures that should have made the Soviets blush.

West Germany alone, said Mr. Behr, gava 21/2 times as much for development aid in 1975 as all the countries of the Warsaw Pact. Retween 1974 and 1975 the Wastern industrial countries increased their contributions to development overseas from \$11.3 to \$13.6 billion. whereas the contributions from the Warsaw Pact countries dropped from \$1 billion to \$0.8

Development aid from countries with planned economies declined between 1970 and 1974 from 2.6 percent of the total to 2.3 percent. The U.S.S.R. was especially delinquent.

According to European Commoo Market statistics, the Soviet Union's net payment tor development aid dropped from \$650 million in 1972 to \$350 million in 1975, whereas China's contribution during the same period rose from

\$250 million to \$375 million. At the UNCTAD council of April of this year the speaker for 77 developing countries told the 'socialist" countries that they should recognize the beginning of a new era in which ali countries had to be concerned with the problems of the third world.

Yat only in supplying arms was the Soviet Union in the tead.

The Soviats argued that the third world's economic problems had been caused by colomalism, that the U.S.S.R. and its ossociates never had colonies and therefore wore not responsible for the plight of the developing countries. Furthermoro, according to Moscow, the "socialist" countries never had exploited other countries economically and had no responsibility for the untoward consequances of the currency orisis and other problems of the capiialist world.

As the Soviets see tt, the aid that socialist countries have given the devaloping countries is supplied to triends and ailes in the struggle agoinst the common enemy - "Imparialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism."

The developing countries do not seem to see it quite that way. In African and Asian per-apective, said Mr. Bahr, all industrial countries, whether they have a market or a state economy, are rich compared with Africans and

Yet only 0.05 percent of the Soviet gross national, product is earmarked for development ald, whereas the Western industrial countries give the developing countries at least 0.3 percent of their gross national product.



Moscow pet desist shows off puppy, but many people choose exotic pels

# Too many pets a Soviet problem, too

Boars, squirrels, cats and dogs by millions need protection from owners, Moscow says

By David K. Willis Staff correspondent of

The Christiao Science Monitor One family kept a lion and a woif in its

apartment by the Casplan Sea. Another man, a villager, tamed two wild boars. When ha went walking, they trotted along at his heels, like dogs.

Hundreds of squirrels are kept in private apartments. Pet crows are common in

The Soviet Union, it seems, has its own pet problem, just as the West does.

Despite cramped tiving space and frequent tood shortages, the yearning tor pets is strong.

But humane authorities report too many wild animals being killed by misplaced kindness, too many atray cats and dogs, and there is too much maltreatment of domestic pets in general.

Many are careful

As in the West, large numbers of pet owners love their animals and care for them properly. But also as in the West,

Now authorities in Moscow, in Lithuania. in Estonia, and elsewhere are introducing new regulations and suggesting others. But much remains to be done, judging by comments in the centrel Sovief press.

"tt's quite the fashion these days to have a touch of the exotic in your apartment," says one Moscow woman disapprovingly "Mostly it's some kind of wild animal skin, such as a reindeer, on the floor or on a sofa. Bui sometimes ti's an unusual ani Another woman wrote a scathing letter to

a magazine condemning this as "a puma on the carpet, crocodile in the bathtub syn-Now it is lilegal to keep wild animals at

home in Lithuania. In the Russian Republic, maltreating animais is classed as malicious vandalism, tn Estonia, n second convictioo for animal crucity in any t2-month period carries either a fina of as much as 100 rubles (\$134), which is a month's pay for many workers, or a joil term of up to one

Problem similiedly worse

The president of the Moscow Humane Socloty, K. Semyonova, says the stray dog and cat problem has worsened in Moscow in recent years. But, she insists, there ought to be other ways of aciving it than by shooling the animals, which is often done now.

Taking part in a roundlable discussion with Protessor Semyonova (as reported in the weekly supplement of Izvestia), conservation society member V. Zikun said irresponsibla pet owners ware the root of the

"Someone buys e Great Dane [a marbled one, just like the neighbors] or e Sian cat, or hamsters, but then marbled Greet Danes go out of style or the cat turns of lo have a meao disposition, or the hamsters are a tot of trouble . . . and out they go," at

Parents also are to blame for not teach ing children to care for animals, said conservatioo society inspector Yulia Koloti tova. Once she took a 12-year old boy to his parents carrying a dova he had injured, but the parents told ber she had no right to interfere with the child'a playing.

Professor Semyonova said several (80)

cialist countries" apread sterilizing drugs around the habitais of afray animals. But the Soviet Union, she complained, People are paid for catching animals and thinning them in This should be abolished. A special agency should be set up - and a fixed wage set rather than fees for each animal, such fees lead to mass sacrifice of people's pels;

# Deeper Suez planned to bring Sinai oil

By John K. Cooley Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Despite growing uncertaintles over the prospecis for a Middle East peace settlement betweeo Israel's new rightist government and its Arab adversaries, Egypt is pushing plans to improve the Suez Canal and extract oil trom

territory Israel has relinquished in Sinal. The chairman of Egypt's Suez Canai Authorhy-(SCA), Mashour Ahmed Mashour, is reported to have signed in Riyadh, the Saudi Arablao capital, a loan agreement tor an sdditional \$50 million to widen and deepen the canal so that it can accommodate supertankers.

This new Saudi endorsement of Egypt's peacetime development plans closely followed relebrations June 4-8 of the second anniversary of the canal's reopening by Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat, after its eight years closure following the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war and Israeli occupation of Sinal.

Since October, 1973, when Egypt succeeded in regaining the canal's east bank, and the Egypt-Isrsel disengagement accords of 1974 and 1975, about one inlition Egyptians have returned to the canst area to live and work.

Arab financing heavy

Resettlement and reconstruction, like the csnal's widening and deepening, which is being undertaken by a Japanese-led contracting

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group, has been haavily financed by Saudi Arabis and other Arab oil states.

Middle East business sources have interpreted new oil concessions in the canal area as another sign of President Sadat'a peaceful intentions in Sinai, but also as new proof of his determination to give the West a heavier economic stake in an Arab-Israel settlement.

For the first time, Egypt recently authorized a Western oil firm - Gult Oil of the United States - to undertske oli prospecting in a 1,400square-mile area in the strip of Sinai relin-

Under an accord with the Egyptian Petroleum Authority (EPA), Gult is to explore the area ot east Kantara, in northwestern Sinai. EPA is to take 80 percent ot expected commercial crude oil production and Guit the remaining 20 percent, EPA sources announced in Cairo. Gulf is committed to spend \$28.2 million over eight years and is paying a \$4 million signature bonus and a \$24 million production

EPA said it expected shortly to sign an equal-sized concession offshore from Port Said. In addition, the international Egyptian Oil Company, a subsidiary of italy's state tirm Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), was recently awarded a 937-square-mlie concession ottshore from the Egyptian-controlled strip of Sinal just east of the Suez Canal.

The ceremonies at Suez City included President Sadat's inauguration of work on the first ot a series of road tunnels connecting the Asian with the African shore of the canal.

Figures announced by SCA Chairman Mashour indicate the canal has not futly recovered the level of traffic reached when it closed 10

First cargo tor israsi

Just under 20,000 ships transitted the canal in both directions from June, 1976 to May, 1977, as against 12,000 from June, 1975 to June, 1978, and 22,000 in 1966. The canal's annual total ca-

pacity is 25,000 ships. Since June, 1975, 436 million tons of treight including the first-ever Israel-bound cargoes, carried on non-Israell ships, have used the canal. But the SCA says 15 percent of world maritima commercial traffic now uses the waterway, as compared to i3 percent at the time

of its closing in 1967. Although traffic is lass than 1967, revenues in terms of constant monetary values are about the same as those of 1956, because transit fees



Awalting ferry at Port Said, at northern end of Suez Canal

have doubled, the SCA says. At the end of the lirst hall of 1977, the canal is netting Egypt \$1.2 million daily. Total 1977 revenues are entimated at \$500 million, with a target of \$1 bit-

Canal enlargement plans due tor completion in 1980 will admit ships with 53-toot drsft, instead of 38 at present, allowing amaller-sized super tankers - up to 150,000 tons - instead of 60,000 tons, the present limit, to use the canat.

# Now it's Prince Edward who will study in Scotland

Prince Edward, youngest son of Queen Etizabeth, will be joining his elder brother, Prince Andrew, at Gordonstown School in Scotland in September, a Buckingham Palace

snokesman says.

Prince Edward, t3, will be following in the tootsteps of his father, the Duke of Edinburgh, and eldest brother, Prince Chartes, both of

whom were educated at the school. Prince Andrew, 16, has spent the last aix months at Lakefiald College in Ontario, Canada, and is due to return to Gordonstown after

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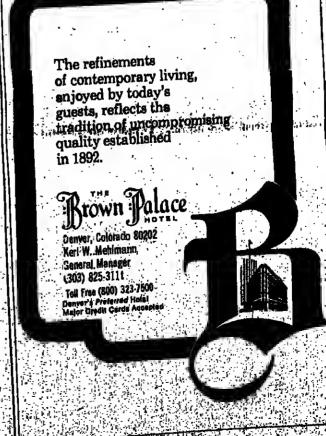
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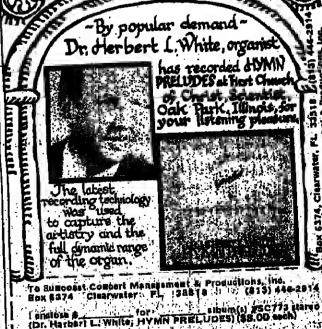




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By Judith Frutig

Staff correspondent of -The Christian Science Monitor

For police in departments from Los Angeles

lo Washington, D.C., the controversial use of

hypocsis is the latest criminal-investigation

Among recent police investigations in which

Chowchilla, California, school bus kidnap

Kroser, an expert in medical hypnosis, to in-

lerrogale school bus driver Ed Ray. In an hyp-

soile trance, Mr. Ray recalled five digits of

the license plate on the kldnappers' van - and

on that basis, law enforcement officials were

able to track down the suspects who ere now

man's mentel barkground indicated that two

weeks before the identification had been made

awaiting trial to Alsmeda County, California.

pleg Last July, the FBI called in Willem S.

hypnosis played a key role:

later he identified a nurse.

and nine counts of assault.

Growing use - and growing controversy

# **United States**

# Rewiring the energy package

By Peicr. C. Stuert Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

After barely two weeks of congressional consideration, the likely legislative shepe of President Carter's energy psekoge is already beginning to amerge.

And there are surprises. A few of the most controversial and heavily lobbted fentures are holding up sturdily, while occasionally a presumably popular "sure winner" just equeaks

Here is the legislative scorecard so far on the Prosident's mojor energy proposals:

· Crude oil lax: initisi spprovai. The surprisingly emphatic approval of a wellhead lax on American crude oil - in the foce of withcring lobbying by oil interests and the proapect of indirectly hiking voters' gasoline costs by eaveral cents n gnilon - ranks as the administration's biggest victory.

• Gasoline lax: taitlal (and probably finel) rejection. The quick rejection of a direct tax of 5 cents to 50 cents a gallon on gasoline by the Ways and Means Committee last week, 27 to 10, (and aven a milder lax of 3 ecnia a gallon) is interpreted as reflecting the irreversible unpopularity of this Carter proposal.

• New-car taxes: partial approval, partial rejection. The euryivst of a weakened tax on fuel-inofficient "gas guzzler" cars in the Wave and Means Committee last week ie counterbalanced by the demise of rebates for loweasoline-consumption models.

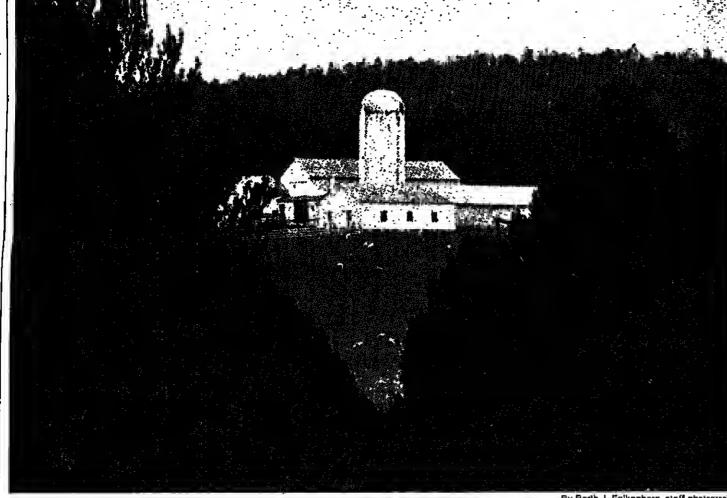
• Natural gas price decontrol; tentative acceptance. A House commerce aubeommittee's ecest vote to deregulate the price of much American natural gas to stimulate production rebuffs the President's call for higher but still controlled prices. But the nearly even split within Congress on this issue leaves the finel

• Nuclear power: partial rejection. The controversial development of nuclear-fuel-producing "breeder" reactore, which Mr. Carter wants to abelve, was unshalved by the House Science and Technology Committee June 14.

• Alteroelive energy sources: initial approval. Swift acceptance by the Ways and Means Committee, of tax credits for homeowners who install solar and wind energy davices suggests Congress may go along with this presidential initiative.

• Home insulation: shaky approval. The supposedly noocontroversial tax credit for insulating homes to conserve energy aqueaked through the Ways and Means Committee by e one-vote margin which may foreshadow more unexpected trouble ahead.

 Tax redistribution: a hint of approval. The Carter goal of channeling revenuee from higher energy costs to caneumers and taxpayers through tax rebates and direct payments, rather than to energy companies as windfall profits, won quolified endorsement with the Ways and Maens Committee's rejection June 14 of any "plowback" to oil producers from the new oll wellhead tax.



By Barth J. Falkenberg, steff photographer

Quiet farms complete with grazing sheep are available but the costs soar above the slice

# Farms for sale: only the rich need apply

By Richard J. Cnttani Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

That farm in the country the pollstars say a lot of Americans have been meaning to buy some day - reising some fruit trees and ratile along with a kitchen garden, and goala - parhaps should be forgotten.

The American pastoral dream alreedy has been largely priced beyond the means of all but the most aggressive and prosparous farmers, plus those such aa lawyers and doctors who often invest in land much as they would city real estate or paintings.

And the farmland prica trend continues up against economic raason, agricultural acono-

Farmers today must be as familiar with money as they are with land. A 500-acre farm at \$2,000 an acre would cost \$1 million for land alone today, Purdua University economist J. H. Atkinson says. Add another \$100,000 for used machinery, \$75,000 for operating capital. A person would need \$300,000 to \$400,000 of his own money and could borrow the reet, he seye.

Most farmland buyers already own land and machinery, whose value they average in with new land to keep overall dabt down. Freshmen farmers, however, are finding it harder then ever to get alarted, with land costs climbing and crop prices falling.

The consumer, too, has a stake in the farmland price climb.

"Some argue farmland values won't have any Impact on food prices," eaye Gary L. Benin. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago economist. "Maybe that's true in the short run. But over the long run, it cen't help but push prires

In Illinois, which parad the nation last year with a 41 percent farmiand price surga, laod valuea rose faster than aver tha first quartar of this year, reports Mr. Benjamin.

"The sustained strength in farmland prices is baffling," Mr. Banjamin eaya. Such factors as drought and sinking whaat, corn, milk prices might have been expected to temper farmland prica inflation more than thay apparently hava, he saya.

Some signs of slowing ara turning up, how-

"in Texas, where low cattle and wheat prices have been evident, the pace of land value locreasa has definitely slowed," Mr. Ben-

-The West Coast drought is pertly credited with holding California's farmlend value in-pectation they will continue to go up," he says. crease last year to 3 percent - and with retarding land price hikee in the Dakotas.

"There is a prospect that land prices might level off or dip in a couple of years," says Mr. their loans," says Mr. Atkinson. Aikinson, one of the few farmland experts to make such a prediction. "Lend prices ere re- having a hard time paying for tt have already leled to weather. If the weather is normal, the begun to appear, the Chicago Federal Reserve com rrop will be ao big we will see lowar corn Bank seys

prices and possibly lower prices for rorn

But farmiand price waithers are not sure this will happen. They see prices for land rising out of proportion to increases in what farmers can earn from farming it. The yestly cost for principal and interest on Illinois land, for instance, rose from 27 percent of gross receipts in early 1972 to 47 percent last year.

Mr. Alkinson notas that farmera lisve been earning only 4 percent to 6 percent on their land investments after paying labor, machinery, and operating costs. The incressa in land value itself, howavar, was 32 percent in Mr. Atkinson's home state of Indiana last year. Alongside auch "fabulous" returns on farmland as an investment, a 6 percent return on farmiand for production is "negligible," Mr. Atkinson obsorvas.

The climb of farmiend prices beyond its earning power for farming disturbs many agricultural economisis. Former U.S. Agriculture Department economies chlof Don Paarlberg finds it "unhealthy." "I see no way present land values can be justified, axcapt the ex-

"The concern comes from possibly lower corn prices for the '77 crop and for bog production, in torms of farmers boing abia to pay off

Some signs that recent buyers of land are

## The worst kept secret in town: the Cubans are already here 1975, Cubans have regularly visited Weahing-

By James Nelson Goodsell Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Manitor

3

Although it has oot been generally realized, Cuban Government officials have regularly been traveling to Washington for the past two

In fact, when Cuban diplomats begin arriving in Washington this summer as part of a limited diplomatic exchange with the United States, their way will have bean mapped by other Cubans during two years of access to Washington from New York

The Cubans who have been here have aither been attached to the Cuban mission to the United Nations or have been members of that

in recent months, the number of visiting Cubans here, it is learned, has increased sharply. At least 20 visits have taken place this year.

"It is one of the best open secrets in Washingion, cammonts a frequent partygoer who says that Cubans from alther the Cubao UN missian or the UN secretariat have bean at "half a dozen parties bara in the past two

Some of the Cubans marely make a living trip for some particular event, while others have lodged themselves in the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington for days at a lima to discuss business prospects with U.S. business-men and meet with U.S. officials on various is-sues. (The Czechoslovak Embassy has been looking after Cuban interests in the U.S.)

conferring with what one source here said were "dozens of businessman."

It is not lost on observers that, in a way, the Cubans have an edge on North Amaricans in this whole issua — for Cuban Government officials have had ready access to Washington for two years while U.S. officiale have hed oo such

access to Havana until tha past two moaths. Thua, in establishing "intarests sactions" in neutral embassies as part of a Cuba-U.S., rapprochement, the U.S. and Cuba ere formalizing an arrangement that for the Cubans is nothing

The Cubans generally report to the Cza-choslovak mission in Washington and often have let the Dapartment of State know of their travel plans before coming. Once hera, thay

ars are hald over lunch or dinaer; still others have reportedly teken place on Capitol Hill.

Tha State Dapartmant tends to downplay such visits, indicating that first of all there is nothing new to them, and secondly that the Cubans are generally quite circumspect in their

Last week, it is noted several Cubans ware down from New York to look at their properties here, in preparing for the development of the "Interests section" concept. Likewise a U.S. mission will go to Havana this week to look over U.S. properties in the Cuban capital preparatory to the imminent assignment of U.S. diplomats to the Swiss Embassy in Cuba.

United Nations or have been members of the sues. (The Ozochoslovak Embassy has been are free to move about as any diplomat or for the U.S. Embassy building on the waterfront in Ever since the U.S. extended the travat.

By such that the Ozochoslovak Embassy has been are free to move about as any diplomat or for the U.S. Embassy building on the waterfront in Ever since the U.S. extended the travat.

One economic Once here, they when established the diplomats will work in Ego official was in the U.S. Embassy building on the waterfront in Havana under the Swiss fleg just as Cubain radius to 250 miles of New Yark in February, two weeks back in late April and early May, take place in the Czechoslovak Embassy, oth in Washington under the Czechoslovak Embassy, oth in Washington under the Czechoslovak Ing. When established, the diplomats will work in

group of 1,800 Filipino nurses wea conspiring to overthrow the government. The nurse was found not guilty.

Some case histories of hypnosis by police

- Brink's robbery. In Boston several years ago, efter a Brink's armored truck was held up for \$7 million, faderal egents asked a psychiatrist to exemina a witness who had seen the getaway car hul could not give a description. Under hypnosis, the witness gave s complete license plate number. Concerned about whether the witness's information was correct, the psychiatrist asked the agents to corroborate the identity of the rar - end the driver from a second source before they made en er-

When the car was treced, it was found to belong to the president of a distinguished local university - who also had a solid atibl for his whereabouts on the evening in question.

- Veterans hospital poisoning. When patients To American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) at a Veteran'a Administration hospital in Ann officials and rencerned forensic psychiatriste, Arbor, Michigan, were injected with apparthese incidents tilustrate e growing end trouedly lethal doses of a powerful muscle-relaxbling phenomena: trained police officers interant drug, the government hired an expert to regating witnesses under hypnosis. hyppoilze 14 patients in the search for suspects. One of the patients was an elderly gen-

"Hypnotiem," eaid Dr. Martin T. Orne, dirertor of experimental psychiatry et the inilemen who was interrogated by three FBI agents. Under hypnosis, he recalled seeing a stitute of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philedelphia, "can create s fantasy thei becomes so back mao and a Fliipino nursc. Two weeks real you live it. So real that when t leli you Parily on the basis of his identification, the you're hungry, your stomarh rhurns. So reel the pain hurts. So real that when i tell you HIRSE Was charged with two rounts of murder your arm isn't there it docsn't hurt if I out it off. So real that you remember more than you But during a preliminary hearing in a Dcnormally do, but you elso mske memories troit federal court on the admissibility of eviwhen there are none." dence obtained under hypnosis, a defense psychistrist lestified that his examinotion of the

"By the same token, if I hypnotize you snd tell you it's 1980, and you're standing in Times

Like other psychiatrists concerned about this police technique, Dr. Orne seys hypnotized witnesses ere susceptible to creating visual descriptions that cliher never existed or - worse - reflect what the witness knows or believes police officials want to prove.

"Whet I'm saying," Dr. Orne eeys, "Is that when you're using hypnosis as an investigative tool, you've got to be crucially careful not to contaminate a witness beceuse you can create memories' as well es recover tham. It's not a problem es long es you have phyelcel evidence. And as long es you don't create an eye wit-

Other questions being raised about police use hypnoets tactude:

shortsighted we can't see it," he says.

- Should evidence gatned during hypoosis be weighed without corroborating teetimony or

According to Dr. Martin Reiser, head of the Los Angeles Police Department Behavior Sciences Division and founder of a series of national seminers by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis institute (LEiff) hypnotized witneseaa are credible in court because more and more judges "are recognizing this fleid as a legitimate process of discovery."

- The question of protection of individual

"We don't interrogate suspecte with hypnotism," aald Dr. Reiser. "We quaetion witnesses and victims who voiunterly submit. Therefore, the issue of rights doesn't really come into play," he added.

Second of two articles.

# Young: third-world 'folk hero'

By Louisc Sweency Steff rorrespondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washlogton United Nelions Ambessodor Andrew Young, the target of much dipiontolir and medie criticism, is celled a "folk hero to the third world" and his work icrmed "one

of the greetest benefits this country could over have" hy the Incoming head of the National Association for the Advencement of Colored People. Benjemio Hooks, who will become NAACP executive director when he resigns to July as the Federal Communications Commission's only black commissioner, notes: "It's olmost like the more hell he cotches from the establishment, the media, the

more of a hero he hecomes to the third-world countries. . . . " "I'm Irying to separate Andy Young, the loik here to the third world, Irom what it means to this rountry when this rountry is perceived as being irlendly and concerned and sware to the 50, 60, 70, 80 third-world countries. That con't help but be one of the greolest henefits this country could ever have, and it's pitiful we're so

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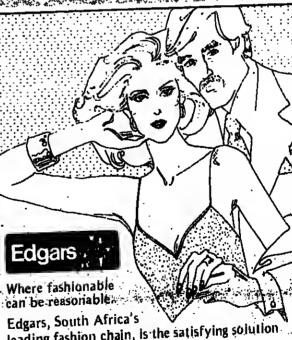


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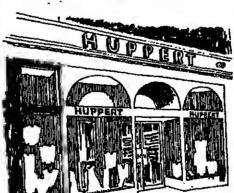
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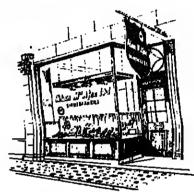
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# Will S. Korea replace Gls with the bomb?

By Fréderic A. Morita

Staff correspondent of Tba Christian Science Monitor

Will South Korea build nuclear weapons to help compensate for the withdrawal of American ground troops?

The quostion draws increased attention here and in Japan, underscoring the continuing uncertainty over whether President Carter will leave U.S. tactical nuclear weapons behind in South Korea or even order the use in Korea, if deemed necessary, of ouclear weapons based elsewhere in the Pacific.

The official position expressed by Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin is that South Korea has no present plans for nuclear armament. But another senior official pointedly hints that that policy could change, and some South Korean scientists are known to be urging their government to develop a nuclear mil-

So far there is no evidence that the South Koreans are attempting to develop nuclear weapons, say diplomatic sources here. Most scientific work of a military nature is said to be directed to building the kinds of conventional arms and amnunition in which an American withdrawal would leave them

power, and the technology to embark on a full-scale ouclear weapons research program, according to a diplomatic source

Nonetheless, attention has focused oo two possible ways it could build nuclear weapons. One is through access to hijacked plutoniom. The other is through reprocessing the wastea from nuclear power plants under construction or on the drawing

Acquisition by the South Koreans of hijacked plutonium possibly of a small amount lost or stolen during ahipmant and made available on the black market - is one possibility causing concern in some Japanese circles. While there is apparently no hard evidence that this country has access to plutonum by such means, some intelligence sources do not rule out

Still more attention focuses on the reprocessing of spent fuel from nuclear reactors. By 1986 the state-run Korea Electric Company is to have five such electricity-generating reactors. Construction on three has already begun. Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the General Electric Company of Britain

This country lacks the financial resources, trained man- are building two of the three. The nuclear section of the third is being provided by Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

Both the United States and Canada have tight control over the uses to which nuclear wastes from these reactors are put. If any allempt were mode to reprocess the wastes, fuel for the reactors could be cut off, sharply damaging South Korea's high-priority effort to use nuclear power to reduce its dependence on foreign oil (fifty percent of the country's energy comes from oll, all of which is imported).

This is one reason why any proposal to develop nuclear weapons from reactor wastes is likely to draw atrong opposition in South Korea, The cutoff of U.S. and Canadian nuclear. or other, assistance could severely damage the country's booming economy. This is not to mention the high technical and research costs of a nuclear weapons program.

Such a choice would be extremely difficult for President Park Chung liee, whose claim to power rests beavily on his successful economic record.

Moreover, the South Korcans lack the technology to sensrate plutonium from nuclear reactor exhaust. Saya one foreign diplomat, "Someone would have to teach them how, and there

# Sri Lanka: a test for Mrs. Bandaranaike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka With the critical Sri Lanka elections still a moath away, there have been efforts to promote a new alliance between the ruling Freedom Party and its two formor leftist coalilton part-

The logic behind such a move might at first seem difficult to grasp, given that the two leftist groups parted company with Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's government in the not-toe-distant past - and not under the most cordial of cir-

But, say observers, it is rooted in hard political facts: Mrs. Bandarataike's party has never won a three-sided election and, as things now stand, it is facing a difficult test at the polls July 21 against two other opponents.

The two former partners, which helped the Freedom Party win power in the last election (1970), are the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samajist Party (LSSP) and the Communists. The LSSP was dumped from the government in 1975 after a long-standing dispute with the Prime Ministar, and the Communists were forced out late last Fabruary.

### Promotion of coalition

The promoter of the new coalition idea is Mrs. Bandaranake's second-in-command, Land, Irrigation, and Power Minister Maithripala Senanayake.

Mr. Senanayake has thrown out broad hints at public meetings about the need for leftist-oriented parties to come together against "the common danger" — meaning the resurgent United National Party (UNP) led by veteran parliamentarian

The UNP hopes to capture at least 160 seats of the 168 in the newly expanded National State Assembly (Parliament), and there are those who predict that it will win a landslide victory. Tha UNP, word has il, thinks it can count on the support of the Tamil Federal Party in the event it is asked to form a government. The Federal Party harbors no filusions about forming a government; all it wants is to win social equality for the Tamil community with the majority Sinhalese.

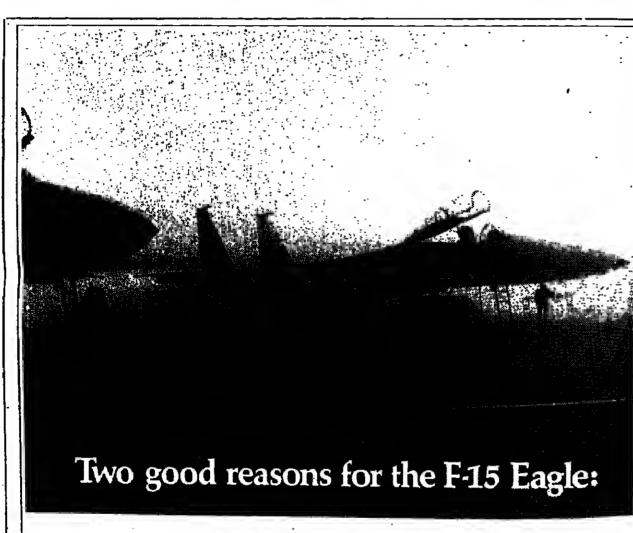
### Parties plan battle

If matters continua as they are, the UNP and the Freedom Party figure to baltle it out for the top spot in the coming elections, with the LSSP and the Communists forming an alternative coalition. But, say political observers, Mrs. Bandaranaike is not confident of her party's prospects. Nor are the LSSP and the Communists; in fact, they stand to lose heavily at the polls if the voters recall their ineffectiveness as junior pariners in the former ruling coalition.

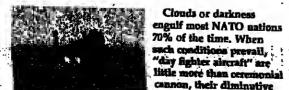
For these reasons, it is said, the LSSP and the Communists might welcome a reunion with the Freedom Party. For its part, it is thought that the Freedom Party would settle for at least a pact with the other two not to contest the same seats. which would head off a split in the vote.

It is argued in some circles that the Freedom Party is betraving its own lock of confidence by appearing to welcome back the two parties it had only recently forced out of the gov-

But others contend that it is risky to write off Mrs. Bandaranake so early. To do so, they say, is to recken without the voters in rural areas, where there still is solid support for her. To the rural people, her government is the instrument that me tionalized the foreign owned tea, rubber, and coconut estates and gave thousands of acres of land to those who had none. And it is her government that is taming the important Maha-vell River to provide water for additional thousands of acres of parched rice paddles.



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# Outrage in India Abuses of emergency rule

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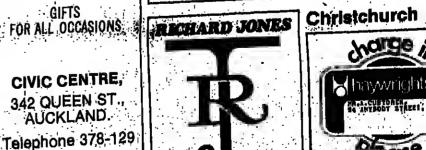
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RICHARD JONES 182 QUEEN ST. AUCKLAND

By Mobau Ram Spectal to The Christlan Science Monitor

Much of India is in an uproar because of the uncovering of two apparent atrocities con- lic acrutiny than they had been before. nected with the state of emergency that ended

here only three months ago. left-wing student who had been taken into custody in March, 1976, and was held in a prison camp. The Government of Kerala State, after first denying that the student ever had been held, admitted his death when a local high court ordered that he be produced on a habeas corpus petition. The same court has ordered that some top police and former government officials be prosecuted for perjury.

The other is a report that as many as 77 Maoists claimed to have been killed in "encounters" with police in Andhra Pradesh State were, in fact, tortured and then shot as part of an effort to terrorize political dissenters. The killings were uncovered by an unofficial committee formed by layaprakash Narayan, the prominent political figure who was one of the driving forces behind the dramntle change in government here last March.

A protest is mounting in tudia against what are called "the crimes, the atroctiles, and the excesses" of the emergency. A judicial inquiry already is under way into the death of the Kerala student, known only as Rajan. So far there has been no official concession to demands for a commission to look into the Andhra Pradesh incident, but a campaign is building for the re-lease of thousands of Maotst — or Naxalite political prisoners.

It is widely thought that such practices were taking ploce in India well before the entergency was imposed by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in June, 1975. Some observers say the emergency only made these practices easier to commit and more immune from pub-

Said the influential opinion journal Seminar, itself a casualty of the emergency for can-One is the death, allegedly by torture, of a sorship reasons, "The overbearing, omnipresent apparatus of the state remains the same. When one group of . . . torturers is removed, another moves in ready to perform. . . . The torturer is merely a final expression of an unhealthy relationship. Protection is only in knowing the powerful."

Since the press has regained its freedom to report on controversial subjects, instances of alleged torture and killings during the 201/4month emergency are filling up newspaper col-

With press censorship in effect and the citizens' right of appeal to the courts for protec-tion of their civil rights suspended, the Kerala student's father had to walt until after the emergency was lifted to seek a writ of haheas

The chief minister of Kerala at the time, who doubled as police minister, was a pro-Soviet Communist, and his party still is part of the coalition government there, along with Mrs. Gandul's Congress Party. The Rajan incident is likely to provide the opposition Communist Party of India (Marxist), which claims to be ideologically neutral between the Soviet Union and Cidna, with new ammunition to try to bring down that coalition. It says it has uncovered 420 eases of turture during the emer-

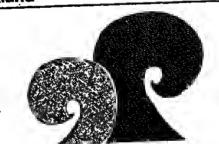
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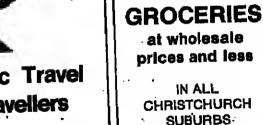
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# Soviets and U.S. strange allies on world nuclear limits

Siaff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sovict and Americae interests, which clash in so many areas, coincide in one important flaid - the nonproliferation of nuclear weap-

At the hush-hush Nuclear Suppliers Group, which meets two or three times a year here, the United States and the Soviet Union have often found themselves on the same side, their stands opposed or questioned in varying degree by Britain, France, West Germany or Japan.

The group, set up on American initiativa in 1975, has been trying to establish guidelines for export of nuclear plans and technology. Its main objective is to prevent any possibility that the axport of peaceful nuclear technology could lead to the proliferation of nuclear weap-

the most stringent sateguards on nuclear ex- which nuclear weapons are fashioned. ports. The United Statea has supplied many nu-

tricity generation, around the world. But it keeps strict control over the export of enriched uranium to run the reactors.

The Soviel Union has sold few reactors outside the Eastern bloc. It has never sold uranium. It is willing to import uranium from other countries, anrich it, and return it for use

The most contentious issue within the group is the question of faat breeder reactors and reprocessing plants to extract plutoolum to be used in these reactors from the spent uranium fuel consumed in conventional reactora. Fest breedors "breed" plufonium as well as con-

The United Statas, under President Carter's impelus, has temporarily slowed down fast breeder development and urges other countries lo rely on conventional reactors using low-enriched uranium. This would limit the prolifera-The United States and the Soviet Union have . tion of plutonium, the principal material from

The Soviet Union continues developing its

Dunedin

export of reprocessing plants, such as that export a reprocessing plant to Brazil they have or that which Wesl Germany has contracted to document.

The clear interest of the Soviet Union is that there should be no further members of the select nuclear weapons club.

But Britain, France, West Germany, and Japan, while sharing the American and Soviet interest in nonprollferation, see the use of fastbreeder technology for themselves as an important element in their overall energy

The Nuclear Suppliers Group has managed so fer to reconcile these conflicting interests to the extent of coming up with a document at the beginning of 1976 pledging to axercise restraint in nuclear export policy. Since then the group has bean anlarged from the original 7 members to 15, and has been reviewing the

The West Germans say the document is

with the United States that there should be no tal ban. They say that in their agreement to which France was planning to sell to Pakistan abided by both the letter and the spirit of the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTOR

The United States is not satisfied, but belicves thei its strong stand mekes it unlikely that another reprocessing plant will be exported by any member of the NSG for years to

Within the Nuclear Suppliers Group, there is a movement to cast off the shroud of secrecy and to make its proceedings public. The secrecy has bred suspicion and resentment among potential customers of the group, such as Brazil, Argentina, or fran. fn fact, some observers see the emergence of a rival "Persepolis Club" that would be built around these countries and others which held a conference on the subject in Iran's ancient capital re-

That is one reason Dr. David Owan, the British Foreign Secretary, advocates that the Nuclear Suppliers Group should be enlarged to in-

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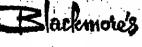
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# Middle East

## Colonel Qaddafi reports:

# Libya stockpiling arms

By John K. Cooley Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi has clearly atated that Libya is stockpiling arma ourchased from the Soviet Union, France, and elsewhere to serve as an arsenal for other Argh states in case of a new Arab-Israell war.

In the full text of a June 2 speech at Ghardiblysh, Libya, obtained here last week, Colonel Qaddafi contested Egyptian President Sadat's contention that "the United States holds 99 percent of the cards "in the Arab-israeli conflict." Colonel Quddaff sald only "pan-Arab" efforts could return Palestinian territory to the Palestinian Arabs.

However, in words intended claarly as conellietory, Colonel Qaddafi said Libya expects "good" from President Carter "to alleviate antagonism between his people end the rest of the peoples of the earth . . . in view of his religious traits." The American people, he said, should "not support dictatorships, reactionary regimes, or regimes which oppreased their

Qaddafi's candid remarka ebout Libya's arms purchases as intended for use nation to arm itself."

bors - he said Libya would not answer Egyptian military "mobilization" on thair bordar is kind - included a charge (often made egains him by Egyptian President Sadat) that President Sadat is in fact mentally ill and "cannot be blamed for any act against us."

Colonel Qaddafi said Libya began arming itself following his Libyan 1969 revolution and "took the initiative of purchasing the first Mirage alreraft" from France. "We told the Arahs: If you say that the reason behind the 1967 defeat [by Israel] is [Israel's] Mirage aircraft, hare now are Mirages in the hands of tha

Though Libya continues to reject the compromise with Israel sought by other Arab states, Colonel Qaddafl sald, "What we are doing in developing our military and economic power is in fact strengthening the general negotiating position."

Colonel Qaddafi said, "No matter how well the Arab nation mey arm itself, it will not consiltute a danger to world peace, in view of the arsenals of nuclear arms and intercontinental ballistic missiles owned by a number of countries. We do have the sense to go on confidently arming our selves. We urge tha Arab

# Israel: Begin's election promises hard to keep

By Francis Ofner Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Israel'a new government under Prime Minister-designate Menahem Begin will probably lake its oath of office when the Knesset (Parlament) reconvenes on June 20.

Mr. Begin's coalition will rest on a nerrow majority of 61 out of 120 scals in the Knesset. but the coalition will have to atretch overy fiber of its atrength to carry out the reforma it is committed to under its election platform.

This applies above all to economic affairs. The Liberal Party, the second largest in Mr. Begin's own Likud bloc, preaches boosting private initiative and curtailing the cconomic power of the Histadrut trade union federation.

Mr. Begin has promised the two religious parties which have joined in coalition concessions that will displease wide etretes of the population. The concessions include: more of the state. stringent Sabbath reat taws; exempting women from military service without testing their obections on religious grounds; prohibition of autopsies without the consent of the fomilies in-

volved; and tightening the rules for abortion. There will be popular opposition to many of

these reforms, but realstance to the new economic program may come even from within the Likud's own ranks.

This is why the liberal wing of the Likud pressed so earnestly - but in vain - for the inclusion of Yigaet Yadin'a Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) in the Begin coalition. The DMC a 15 seats would have given the Li-This will provide a workable government, kud government a broader base and a committed thrust toward comprehensivo reforms.

So as not to make the break with Mr. Yadin and the DMC final, Mr. Begin hos decided to leave three Cabinel portfolios vacant. Should the DMC later decide to join the Begin coalition, those Cabinet seats would be Ita.

The irony of it all is that the Begin-Yadin negotlations failed on the matter of foreign policy which Mr. Yadin himself has defined as being of secondary importance to the DMC. They want to see "chonge" in the internol structure

Nevertheless Mr. Yadin insisted un a "loosening" of the Begin hard-line pullcy on occupled Arob territories as embodied in the coall-

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# \*Carter optimists

• Adm. Stmisfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, refers to the Soviet variety of communism as a "dying ideology" and argued in a Foreign Affairs magazine doomsday picture" of growing Soviet usval strength presented by the U.S. nilltary to the Congress "may negatively influence other nations' perceptions of our naval effectiveness."

 In his writings, Mr. Cartar's national security saviser, Zhigniew Brzezinski, seas the Soviet variety of communism as a conservative. bureaucrstized, and foding doetrine which failed to live up to its promises.

shouldn't get "sil paranold" about communists. In economic competition, he told newsmen, "we do everything so much better" than the Soviots that there is nothing to fear. While Mr. Young often appears to be out of line with officlial policy, there is on optimism about his nttitudes which is perfectly in tune with the rost of the Carter administration.

Mr. Certer himsell has gone a long way to refuta the more extreme interpretations of Soviet power, arguing that "we're still far stronger than they are in most means of measuring military strength." Itis remark to congressmen about some people getting nervous every time General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev sneezes seems to epitomize his attitude.

At its best, any Carter supporters, the new vision could lead to 1. A new foreign policy consensus on the Democratic Party - at a time when msny Americans are deeply suspicious of those in

2. A lapping of a new ganeration of inlent article before his appointment that "a and a new outpouring of energy and ideas on the part of those charged with implementing

3. A self-assurance that would mean fewer "knee jerk" reactions to complicated altuations and less of a tendancy to leap to the support of any regime, no matter how unsavory, if

At its worst, say skepties, Mr. Carter's upbeat vision will creote frustration over unful-• Andrew Young, the U.S. Amhassador to filled expectations and lead to a dangerous the United Nations, believes that Americans nverconfidence, empty moralizing, and, as one dipiomat put it, a "Naive presumptuousocss."

Not every expert agrees with the analysis which cuntrasts Kissinger "pessimism" with Carter "optimism." Prof. Stanley Hoffmann, the distinguished Harvard political scientiat and formor academic colleague of Dr. Kissinger, says: "I think Kissinger's pessimism was for afterdinner talk . . . when things were going badly, ha used to fall inio that line."

"No doubt the present team is slightly more gung-ho activist," said Professor Hoffmann. They are quite determined to do things differently from Kissinger - but not because of e philosophical difference."

"It's less a matter of opttmlsm and peasimism than it is a matter of getting Watergate and Vletnam behind us." said a Stete Departmant offletal who worked closely with Dr. Kispart of the American public - and within the singer. "The pessimism of the Kissinger era was colored by our domestic difficulties - now there's simply less breast beating going on."

In the meantime, it's too early to say how much of the Carter vision will amount to rhetoric and how much to real change. It is much easier at this stage to determine where the 'new optimism" came from than where it will lead. For one thing, it has yet to be tested by an international crisis.

"One reason for tha optimism is that there is no erisis," said William E. Colhy, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I happen to think there are some terrible crisas coming further down the road - in enargy and in many other flelds," he sald. "But when there's no crisis, people are

Another element creating a more positive tone in foreign affairs is simply tha confidence which Mr. Carter derives from his astonishingly successful election campsign. He emerged from nowhere - from a poor, rural back corner of America - to become President of the United States.

'The notion of the possibility of political change la quite endemie to people like Carter," said Thomas L. Hughes, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "Look what they've done in getting elected."

Yet another, more nebulous influence is Mr. Carter's belief in the goodness of the American people and in the extensiion of their moral values to foreign policy. This has been a recurring theme in American foreign policy, reaching an extreme in Woodrow Wilson's crusade to make tha world "safe for democracy."

(In his recent commencement address at Notre Dame University, in which he gave the fullest exposition to date of his new vision, Mr. Carter was careful, however, to set himself apart from the Wilsonian approach, rejecting its rigidity and recognizing the "limits of

Then there is Mr. Carter's own background as a naval engineer, a problem solver, and a man of discipline and planning. In his recently published book, "The Presidential Character," James David Barber, chairman of the department of political science at Duke University. asserts that Mr. Carler has carried a technocrat's faith in his ability to solve mechanical problems over to political blueprints and longrange straiegy.

Possessing a technical background rare for a President, Mr. Carter chose as his Secretary of Defense a mon who knows more about the technology of weapons then any other delense secretary in the nuclear era. A nuclear physicist, bomb designer, and expert on missiles. Harold Brown shares with Mr. Carter a calmer view of Soviet gains in the arms race than that of his predecessor at the Penlagon, Donald H.

While he is not a scientist or an engineer Zbigniew Brzezinskt, the man who has had the most influence on the President's foreign pollcy views, shares a strong interest with Mr. Carter and Mr. Brown in technology - and, judging by his writings, he believes strongly in the possibilities of superior Weslern technology shaping a new world order.

### From page 1

# \*U.S. reporter in eye of human rights hurricane

tention all over the world.

places where the politics of today swirl around cuestions of human rights.

On the Island of Grenada in the eastern Carecent trip through Latin America. Some of them are made uncomfortable by the fact that they do indeed deny many a basic human right to their own people.

sembled there for one of their summit enn- J. Edgar Hoover used to see the hand of Mos-

fensive on s subject which has pre-empted at- vocations. What, if anything, can be done about the reign of terror which dictator Idi Amin has Moscow and Belgrade are only two of many loosed nn the people of Uganda? There is no such thing as human rights in Uganda. There is only the whim of a tyrant.

But when whites islked about Mr. Amin at ribbean the countries of the Organization of the Commonwealth conference blacks raised American States heard U.S. Secretary of State the question of white minority rule in Rho-Cyrus Vance repeat the human rights senti- desia, Namible (South-West Africa) and South meets that some of them had been hearing in- Africa. In Africa particularly, but in other dividually from President Carter's wife on har pisces ss well, human rights tend to get mixed up with race.

This is a new and different condition. True. communism is atill used as an instrument in world politics. Whites in aouthern Africs apply In London human rights were deeply in- the label of communism to black nationalism. volved in the two authiesis which most con- They purport to see the hand of Moacow in evcerned the members of the Commonwealth as-

cow behind the American civil-rights move- so far been a gain for the Western demoment. But world politics no longer revolves craeles and a loss for Mnscow. Moseow's obaround communism vs. anti-communism. The vious reluctance to honor human rights outs it polarization of the world into Communist vs. on the defensiva at home, inside the Warsaw anti-Communist governments is breaking up.

Moscow still uses the cause of "national liberation movements" as a weapon in power pol-Itica and it still has some affectiveness, more so than "communism," which accms to have lost ita ability to rouse the enthusiaam of the younger generation. In Italy, communism has been hurt by the fact that local Communist governments have used the police to suppress student unrest. The Communist Party in Italy has gone hourgeols. Radical students are looking for a new religion.

The ahift from communism to human rights as a central issue in world affairs has at laast

Paet area, and generally everywhere. The Communist parties of Weslern Europe use human rights to distinguish themselves from Moscow communism.

In general, the Western democracics gain because by and lorge human rights are more frequently respected in them. Those who do not enjoy human rights tend to look to the Weslern democracles for help and inspiration, hardly to Moseow.

White minurities in Afrien are omong the losers. World opinion lends to judga them now more by their minority rule slanderda rather than by their onti-communism.

### From page 1

9

# \*Blacks in white college

ted students of all colors purely according to thamselves, spurred nn hy the present frontblack students any longer.

The only black students who remained ellgible for admission were those taking courses that were not provided at the so-called "ethnle" universities. These included the University of the North for Africans in the Tranavaal Provinca, the University of Kwazulu in Natal Province, which is for Zuiu students, and the and away the most significant. University of the Western Cape in Cape Town. which is fur students of mixed blood. There is a univorsity for people of Aalan descont in Durban, South Africa'a subtropical eostern seaboard port.

At present the major English-language stu-dents, like those at Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities, have about 500 black students uach, and eoch studant is admitted only efter rigorous government screening.

Most of this tumult of protest over apartheid. in the universities passed by the University of Stellenbosch completely, along with other important Afrikaans-speaking universities like tha important theological and ecademic centers at the town of Potchefstroom and in Preloria, both in Transvaal Province. They did not want any blacks on their campus anyway.

But graduolly there hove been signs of revolt among the Afrikaans-speaking ecademies

academic and not racial grounds, to eccept runners of fresh thinking among the Afrikaners, the newspaper editors and columnists. Bit by bit the ramparts began to erack.

> The Stellenbosch decising to admit black students - graduate students unconditionally if thoy qualify academically, but undergreduates only if they cannot study the particular course ic" univarsity 🗕 is far

The recinr of the Coloured (mixed-race) Universtly of the Western Cape, Richard van dar Ross, himself e distinguished Coloured men, welcomed the announcament, even with the restriction placed on undergraduate blacks, as definito progress.

And o former Stellanbosch student, Frederik van Zyl Siebbert, who was then a professor of the university, now a prominent mamber of the vigorous opposition Progressive Relorm Party and one of the most outspoken opponents of the government; said that he had no doubt now. that the soperate-universities legislation would have to be ebandoned sooner or later; acsdomic qualifications would become the eridome quantications within occurre me en-toria for admission as they originally had been in the English language universities; and the Government would have to herby it solely to the universities themselves to herbid whom to

# 'Summer snow' in Moscow

By David K. Willis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

it's June io Moseow. Time for snow.

"Sommar snow" that is - ao uncenny, swirling phanomanon that files through the air like the wintry white stuff. Someone seaing it for tha first time rubs his eyes in

When the wiod gets up, clouds of white partielea drift over alraets end parks. Thay are the topic of endless conversation - most of it critical.

The feathery partietes are actually sead earriers from e certaio kied of prolific poplar trea here. From four to six weeks at the beginning of each snmmer, the Mosts filled with tham. (The Russians call tham pookh, which maeos down as in.

They carpet the ground with whitaoess, pile up in corners, stick to hata and coats, penetrate cars, blow through open windows end doors, and into nosas, aars, and

"I like it, except when it tickles," says eea small girl.

"I don't like it at all," sold a mae weving his arms around his beed.

"It makes mc sneeza."

"We didn't have this problem 15 years ago," said another Muscovita. "When they planted the peplars, outling happened right away. But when the treas matured 7 look at what happened!"

Soviet authorities recognize the complaints. They have banned the tree from all new housing developmants and new cities and towns. One rumor around Moscow is that the first few trace come from Turkey, and that

pookh is the Turks' revenga (Turks and Russlans are centuries old fees).

Another theory is that, since most of the treas were planted during the Stalin.

years, pookh is not the Turks' revenge at all, but Stalin's.

The trees grow very last. They shed an amazing number of particles. A heavy rain cuts down on the number—but the air has bean thick with whiteness for several.

Children leve it. Adults are not so keep

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Do pigeons smell their way home?

By Ward Morehouse III Staff-writer of

The Christian Science Monitor Armed with pencils and hinoculars, scieo-

tists from the United States and Italy will soon try to settle once and for all whether pigeons to some degree — fly by their noses. Teams of pigeon navigation experts from

Rhacs, New York, and Pisa, Italy, have been pecking at each other over this issue for the last three years. Professor William T. Keeton of Cornell Unlyersity saya he has had no luck proving the

lalians' theory pigeons can, in part, amell their way home. Of course, Dr. Keeton had not tried Italian igeous, observers note.

But now Floriano Papi, pigeon navigation ex-

pert and professor at the University of Piss, has brought his birds to Rhaca, with the federal government helping to foot his travel bill. Dr. Papl hopes his lean pigeons will react to the odors of Ithaca as much as those of Italy.

Massachusetts pigeon navigation expert MIchael P. Bookman theorizes the Ithaea pigeon match might help prove whether polluting fumes in the stmosphere can he "instructive" to birds as opposed to the common conception of being "destructive."

No one knows for aure what eoablea some homing pigeons to oavigate as many as 600 monstop miles per day and return home. Exparts think the birds use a flock of "environnental clues," such as their position in relation to the sun and stars, to navigate. Some scientists also feel the earth's magnetic field helps in navigation.

According to Dr. Keeton, one edvantage for man in finding out more about pigeon navigation tools is that these tools hint at man'a own potential to navigate without instruments. Although scientists feel man's navigational instincis are far inferior to those of animals, the experia also say man is much more espable of reading environmental clues than commonly

The Italians say "smelling" is one of the major factors in pigeon navigation, Dr. Keetnn told the Monitor. "My experiments about this have all shown negative results."

The big question Dr. Keeton asks ia: "Why do they get positive results in Italy, and we get negative results in New York?"

Mr. Bookinan, who did his master's thesis a MIT "On the Sensitivity of Hnming Pigeons to the Earth's Magnetic Field," believes Pisa pi-does not change that much around Ithaca."



geons may be aurrounded by "very interesting odors" which they have incorporated into their "navigational scheme."

Mr. Bookman surmises that perhaps "smell

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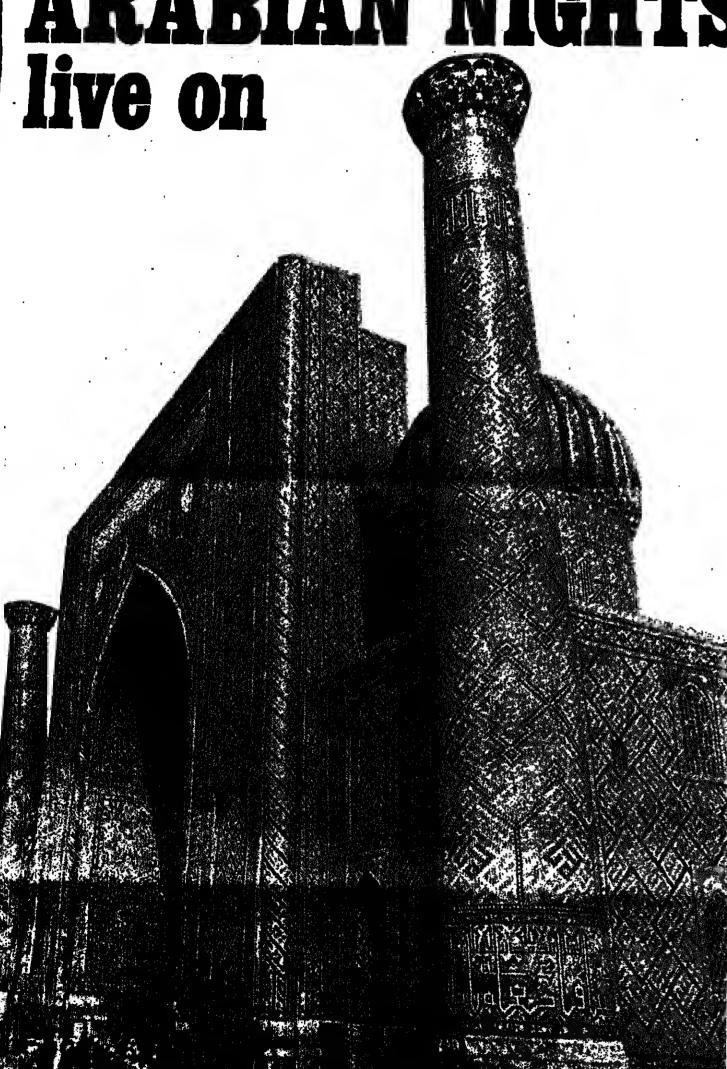
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Where the ARABIAN NIGHTS



Central Asia, invaded by A the Great and Genghis Khan little-known part of the Soviet Once criss-crossed by lumber trade caravans from China it is dotted today with canals natural gas fields. it could be showcase for Soviet achieve

By David K. Willia Staff correspondent of The Christian Science

Samarkand, Soviet The scenea spring from a picture book of the

Threading between the stalls of the access kand market comes an elderly man with a stall a faded turben, and a long, striped, partial perched on a huge and dilapidated saddle section back of a tiny donkey. The donkey takes minuse to keep its belence to keep its balence.

The swashbuckling tigure of another Unit sweeps by, green padded coat flapping be jodhour-like trousers tucked into black knee

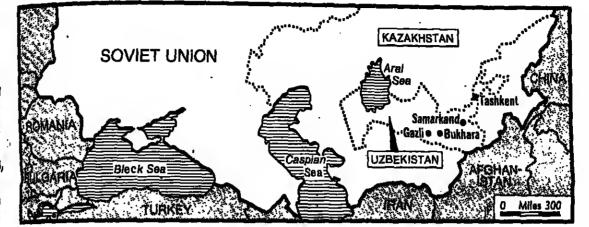
Women in black shawls hold out coins to a samsa seller: the aroma of the meatings roasting floats into the morning air as about the sun strikes the unearthly blue ruin of the bigget. of them all, built for Tameriaine in the isher

Across the market square, past a huge mon ons and a cluster of stalls selling ornaments bolts of cloth, nich sit crosslegged, heads had pieces from the flat, circular loaves of bread been made in this region for centuries.

### Reminder of 2,500-year history

The market is one of the great sights of Sac vivid reminder of 2,500 years of history, of when the silk caravans from China gathers' route to the bazaars of Europe. The streets market are as nerrow and winding as sta wetched the mighty Temerlaine ride out when his grandson, the ruler-poel-mail astronomer Ulug Beg, began measuring the with remarkable accuracy in the early 14% observatory whose rulns still survive.

But hot and dusty Central Asia - and Kan the north - today plays a very different world - end in the growth of the Soviel now rules it.



This is a vast region: including Kazakhstan, it is about as hig as Western Europe from Lisbon to Bucharest, from Copenhagen to Corsica; Uzbekistan aione la larger than all of Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerand and Austria - and it bas vast resourcea.

When most people think of the Soviet Union, they envision the Western, European, region (Moscow, Leninged, Kiev, Riga, Tallinn), or Stberie to the east.

Yet Soviet Central Asia - the Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadmik, and Kirghiz republics that adjoin Iran, Afghaniaten, and China - is more and more important for four

- People, Populetion is growing four to five times faster here than in the rest of the country. By 1980 the growth could be six times as fast. Analysts in Washingion see problems for the Moscow-dominated Slavs as Central Asia grows, providing not only more and more young people, but more recruits for the Soviet Army. About one-third of all 18-year-olds will live in the non-'Say "southern tier" by 1980, according to a racant con-

- Water, Canals criss-cross the desert as the Soviet Government has pursued the dream of centurias by irripale-brown iee. They pause only to pick grams siling image areas. Forty-nine new farms have aprung up bunches scettered in front of ihem or to that in the "Hungry Sieppe" region, where once nothing grew. The drivers of cotton harvesting machines (which look like glant cages on wheels) earn up to 500 rubles (\$75) s month at the peak of the season. Uzbekistan alone harvested 5.3 million tons of cotton lest yeer, here than 60 percent of the national total.

But so much water is being diverted to Irrigation from the two big rivors which teed the Aral Sea that scienlists are urging the diversion of two more rivers before the sea sinks even lower; endangering fish and the ecology of the area.

- Energy. An hour and e half from Bukhera by car les the grimy natural gas center of Gazil, which is atill recovering from major eerthquakes (7.0 end 7.3 on the Bichter scale) last yeer.

Gazli's plants have pumped more naturel gas from the gound than any other field in the country so far. Workens earn bonusea worth up to 85 percent of basic salary to come here and live in tiny cebins set in treeless rows, in temperatures thet reach 130 degrees F. in summer. Gas ilnes fan out to the Urals and to Tashkent, and soon will reach to the European zone, Central Asia as a whole will contribute about 20 percent of the averege annual increase in natural gas production by 1980, Westerners estimate (though greater long-term potential lies in western Siberia). Gas from Gazii also flows to Eastern and Western Europe, helping to win Moscow dividends in diplomacy and hard cash.

- Public relations. Moscow is very conscious that Central Asia, where more than 100 nationaittles live, is a test of it's ability to turn formerly backward lands into modern outposts of the Soviet empire. Officials in Samarkend, Tashkent, Bukhara, and elsewbere like to think of their area as a showcase for the rest of Central Asia. Their birthrates and ilteracy are higher than, say, in Afghanistan, they point out.

Foreign delegations tour Tashkent and its huge Lenin Museum, its miles of apartment blocks rebuilt after the 1966 earthquake, its textile factories, and its 145 million ruble (\$195 million) subway line under construction.

The region also is a traditional center for Muslims. Moscow's position is that freedom of worship is guaranteed. Visitors to Tashkent are taken to see the white-turbaned chairman of the Muslim Religious Board for Central Asia, the Mufti Ziyatdin Khan Abn Ishan Baba-khan.

A dignified man in a black robe and e blue sbirt buttoned at the neck, the Mufti insists that the Muslim religion is growing. He is short of atatistics, though. He admits that he includes every child born to a family with Muslim connection, whether the parents (or, later, the child itself) attends mosque. He estimates as many as 30 million Muslims live in the Soviet Union but saya the figure comes from Kuwaiti and Jordanian sources.

Undoubtedly the Muslim religion is atill practiced. Westerners suspect it is declining, nonetheless. Only one madrassah (religious teaching coilege) remaina in Tashkent. One more is in Bukhare. The Koran was last publisbed in 1972, in Arabic. Defensively, the Mutti says that even mosques in Cairo go unfilled in these secular days.

Meanwhile, rising birthratea here present a number of problems to the rulers in Moscow.

On the one hand, woman here (as elsewhere) ere encouraged to keep having children. In 1974 the "Glory of Motherhood" order was introduced, complete with a "Motherhood Medal," for women with 10 children or more. The state pays 12 rublea (\$15.70) per month par child; 120 rubles a month is a lot more than such e family would earn in a month.

A Tashkent city official told visitors recently that "hero mothera," as they are called, are also eligible for free rent in Uzbekistan, discounts on e car, and free vscations in resorts and rest homes. By 1980, Central Asia's response will be so great that its neturel popuiation increase will be 30.3 per 1,000. In the Russien Federation, it will probably be only 6.5 per thousend. -

### Imbalance promotad

Yet this leads to imbalances. Central Agians by and large stay close to home. They also tend to stay in rural areas, where local cuatoms, traditions, and outlooks are strongest. Great Russians who come here generally liva in the cities, where the levers of power are located.

While the rest of the country faces the prospect of a tabor force axpanding at a smaller rate for the rest of the century (which holps explain the stress today on raising the efficiency of cach worker nationwide), Moscow may be tampted to offer incentives to non-Siavs to migrate to other regions.

It must also cope with a situation in which, to maintain the current armed forces atrength of just over 4 million, more and more non-Slava will have to be recrutted - with as yet unknown implications for effectiveness and discipline,

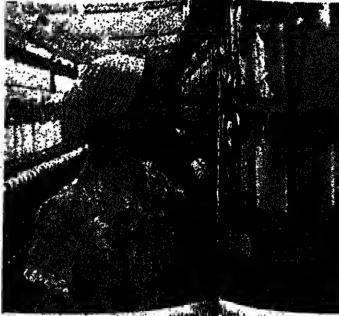
Problems also lie ahead for the massive and so far successful irrigation campaign, Today nchlevements are prodigious. On the reclaimed portions of the Hungry Steppe alone, officials say 3,300 miles of cenals have been dug. Another 8,100 miles of pipe drain off salinated

The state museum in Tashkent displays not only machinory and photographs but also samples of the outsized Iruit and vegetables all this hes made possible. Officials from Washington have pratsed the work.

For now, the market at Samarkand overflows with the melons and the meet of the newly fertila lands.

Modern-day travelers apan the Soviet land mass in iets that land et Taahkent en route from Bangkok to Copenhagen; the jets are the modern versions of the caravans of the ancient silk road. Moacow is allocating a good deal of monoy to restore monuments, mosques, and mausoleums in Khiva, in Bukhare, and in Samar-

The present crowds in on the past. Yet the market. with all its bustle, remains one of the unforgettable memories. So does a nighttime atroll through the ctty, when the moon shone from a bleck velvet sky, touching the domes of the medrassahs in the 14th-century Registan Square as it did when Tamerlaine ruled and the name of Samarkand was febled in the world.



Spinning good public relation textile factory





Black-robed Musilm Muttl of Central Asia with his deputy in Tashkont

Photos by David K. Willia ind's Registan Square luins of 15th-century blue tile

# **financial**

# Man-made sapphires — valuable, but not beautiful

By Linda Deacoo

Special fe The Christian Science Munitor

Safem, Massachusetts You wouldn't want to wear one of Fred Schmid'a sapphires

on your finger, it welghs ii4 pounds. The crystal, the largest man-made sapphira in the world, has a diameter of 141/2 inches, rather unwieldy for most rings,

Besides, the sapphire looks like clear graes, net especially pretty. Natural gem sapphirea contain impurities that give them their beautiful cofor.

Mr. Schmid is founder ef Salem's Crystal Systems, Inc., one of three companies in the United States that produce eapphirea artificially. The luge crystals made by Mr. Schmid's firm sre cut up for use as ultracicar windnws for use in experiments to produce high-energy laser weapons. Sapphire is preferable to glass because it is so hard, has a wide tranamissien band fer light, and retains its chemical stability and strength at very

Sapphirea also can be used to transmit infrared light in heatseeking missiles. And they are ee hard and wear-resistant they can be used as bulle tproof windews for armored vehicles.

tt takes about two weeks to "grow" a large single-crystsl sapphire, and the process is very expensive. It beglos by placing a single tlny sapphire "eeed" crystal in s crucible. Sapphire chips are then melted in the crucible and they begin to build literally melecule by molecule oo the seed crystal. Each layer is given time to settie inte its pattern before another layer is begun. Crystals differ from ordinary solids in baving an absolutely regular design throughout. A capphire crystal, cut and polished to eoe-quarter-inch fhick and twe inches in diameter, sells for \$100.

It is so costly, Mr. Schmid says, because the "fabrication of optical components from a large piece of aapphire involves. cutting and polishing with a diamond tooling abrasive." Crystais are sold by weight or volume, but the cost also de-

pends on how flawless the sapphire must be. The tricklest part in the process — called the heat-exchanger

method – is seeding the crystal. If the temperature becomes too high the seed will melt, Mr. Schmid saya. But if it is in the seed, if it is in the seed, or nucleate the seed th off the seed. To cool the crystal, the heat ts removed with a local Sm "high-temperature heat exchanger." This depends on a flow special Sm helium gas drawing the heat from the crystal.

The crystal must be coeled slowly, Mr. Schmid notes, is nveid thermal stress, which could cause it to bresk

Mr. Schmid and D. J. Viechnicki, who tegether developed to the work: Simon and Schuster. this crystal-growing technology, first grew crystals using this method at the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center in Watertown, Massachusetts. The Army and Air Ferra Action of the Fabilan Society, a British were looking for a way to make large sapphires for use a large their own brand of social-transparent armor. It took two years to perfect the process, is his british politics, starts nebulously in

The other companies in the U.S. that produce manmate links came together from other sesapphires are Mobil Tyco Energy Corporation in Walthur, it is groups whose aims end names — Massachusetis, and Crystal Systems' biggest competite. Ingressive Association, The Social Deme-Union Carbide's Crystal Products Division.

# abians:

ADSTIAN SCENCE MONITOR

That Fablans, by Norman and Jeanne 64 11295. Weldenfeld & Nicolson 18.50

By Maggle Lewis

rederation, the Society for Psychical wit and the Fellowship of the New Life and first as confusing and infriguing as a hally of charactera in one's first Russian

had that the Fablen Society had so tel chain, nearly \$400,000.

But it was in 1977 that tragedy turned to personal disaster in the circle, Norman and Jeenne Mec-

in the netherworld of dissent," the Ne business tragedy of recent years in France has offered Lanes point out. Members of the Fablan that they felt they had e common In education and business training Jecques Borel was com- byto improve life in England.

parable to thousands of other French managers. But in several Examed the society eftor Fabius Cuncta-Kaleman general known for prevelling Firstel by using his wits and evolding stitutional catering, and of "luncheon checks" when others a processed institutions they meent to A seding them their policies and infer-The more Merx-oriented Sociel Demo-

had this basis, they disogreed en olmest Me As Edith Bland (who wrote chilliboks under the name E. Nesbit) rethere were "two distinct elements in the practical and the visionary - fhe hing the strongest - but a perpetuel weron between the parties which gives

lot of appeal. The Febian Society seems throughout the book to be hopelessly at cress-

By aven Simon

The strong personalities end eccentricities ef

fare" among members, eften waged in the

form ef letters, which the MacKenzies quote

throughout the book. From them one gets the

flavor of the different ways of thinking, and a

feeling fer how the collision of these ideas

mede Fsbian socialism. George Bernard

Shaw'e wisecrecking way-of delivering his the-

orles contrasts with Sidney Webb's earnest

avowals, while Bestrice Webb makes shrewd

charecter judgments and gossipy esidea.

purposee with Itself, but in fect it accomplished a great deal. The Webbs founded the London School of Econemics, and Fabian re- premise." search supported the Labour party. The New Statasman, founded by the Seclety, is atill a leading English journal of ideas.

The MacKenzles beve done a geod jeb of chronicling this complicated group, showing us inight revelers round out the bewildering cest a gathering of independent thinkers whose suc- of characters. We are assured by the dustcess lay in their abilify net to fake raging dis-

# A vestige of Dylan **Thomas**

The Death of the King's Caoary, by Dylen Thomas and John Davenport. New York: Viking. \$7.95. Lendon: Hutchineon. £3.50.

books

### **By Victor Howes**

Nostalgia buffs, take note. Here ie an item written in the closing years of 1930, a countryhouse farce in the manner of early Aldous Huxley er Evelyn Waugh, and already dated when Huxley teok over the ferm, lock, stock and barrel of monkeys from Thomas Love Peacock.

Rescued from the dustbin of the past, "The Death of the King'a Canary" ahows co-authors Dylan Thomas and John Davenport trying manfully to galvanize e litful life into the ruine of a fading genre. They half succeed.

Their theme: the choosing of a new Poet Laurente, or as they disparagingly put it, a new "King's Canary." The designated songster of the royal cage is a man so patently unfit for the office of leureate, that he himself, illfary Byrd by name, acknowledges his unfitness in an acceptance speech celculated to make hts feliew canarles wince.

Hilary assembles his partners-in-rhyme et his ancestrel manor, serves them e dinner of which roast swan is the poetic pièce de résistance, and proceeds Circe-like to turn his gueata into dogs and swine. There follows a midnight hacchanal, er Walpurgisnacht, in which Hilery ends up murdcred. End of novel.

What keeps this moribund tour de farce going are the verbal jebs and the amueing thumbnali sketches of great and neer-great. Item: the Prime Minister who setects Hilory for laureste has reed a book of Illiery's perodies and taken them in earnest. Item: the Scandinavlan Nobel Prize winner who limits his conversation to monosyllables and has not written a line since he won the prize 15 years

The American-born poet, a spoof of T. S. Eliot, errives for a country weekend with many hat boxes, excellent, capeclous ceses, e typewriter and a cat-baaket," and smugly leaves efter dinner, a poem forming in his head, "another ceutious revision of a com-

There is a lady with femon-celored eyelashes, a Welsh poet named Owen Tuder, e chap named Watley who wears an India-rubber suit. Assorted nymphs, anarchists, and midiscket that Augustus John, Aleister Crowley, Cyril Connolly, pfus Dylan and Davedport are intended, among those present. Maybe so.

But the reader hoping tn read a scandaloua roman à clef, had better look further. If this is a novel with kay, throw eway the key.

"Canary" had best be read as puff-pastry. An authentic piece of Thomasfane, yas, buf of little er no literary or gosstp value. Any resemblence in it to persons living or dead is strictly for the bards.

Victor Howes teaches English at North



Thomas co-author of new /old farce

# The rise and fall of French businessman Jacques Borel

By Phtlip W. Whitcemh Special correspondent of The Christian Science Menitor

The Frenchmen, who in the 1950s headed international Busi-

ness Machines' (IBM) Vielnam branch, in the 1960s brought the Wimpy fast-food sheps to Frence, and in the 1970s crented an international hotef and resfaurant chain doing \$320 million 8 year, was recently ejected by the board of the cempeny he had creeted.

Jacques Borel, born in France and educated at the nation'a leading management school, the ItEC, acquired his eperating

### Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across thie table of tast Tuesday'e mid-day interbank toreign exchange retes, one can find the velue of the ma-lor currencies in the national currencies of each of the tottowing linancies centers. These rates do not take into account bank service chargas. (c) = commercial rete.

	Ooger . (F.2	Britisk Y Po <b>sed</b>	i. Gerasa Mark	Franch Franc	Dutch Gyjider	Seiglan Franc	Sul Fra
Mem York	· _	1.7193	.4245	.2023	4041	.027740	.40
London	5816	_	.2469	.1177	.2350	.016130	.23
Frankfort	2 3557	4.0502	_	.4766	-9519	.065340	.94
Paris	4.9432	8.4990	2.0983	_	1.9975	.137120	1.98
<b>Austeriam</b>	2.4746	4.2546	1.0505	.5006	-	.068640	.99
Brussels(c)	35,0490	61.9799	15,3028	7.2927	14.5674	-	14.47
Zurich	2.4900	4.2811	1.0570	.5037	1.0062	069070	

1957, of their Vielnam braoch.

His brilliant success began with a Wimpy fast-food franchise in 1981, feur years after he left fBM, and the cenversion ef 23 rather archale Biard cefés in excellent Parisien locationa.

Capital en a large scale was first made avelleble to htm by the great New York firm of W. R. Grace & Ce., which took a 51 percent interest in his enterprise in 1988, incressing it to 85 percent in the following year, reducing it to 80.4 percent in May, 1972, but cutting it to 15.2 percent in 1975 when Jacques Boref's ambitions rocketed to the whole of Eurepe and a couple of near-East countries.

His name became a househeld werd in Frence. In 1972 be crented Jacquee Borel international, combining en ttalian restaurant chain end quick-service resfeurants which opened up in the now-popular modernized "commercial centers" ef France, in airports and along the new highways. He brought his restaurant total to more than 150.

Mr. Berel developed a complete on-the-premisee cetering aervice fer 700 institution end company canteens. He inaugurated a "restaurant-check" system which seves employers from installing canteens. Instead, employees ere given coupons which are accepted at nearby cases, to e total of 300,000 coupons a day. His Seerim compeny has signed contracts for \$120 million in Egypt, Iraq, and Russia.

He opened 14 Jacques Berel hotels with 1815 roems, added the Thalassa chain, and then in 1975 the 11 Sofitels with another 1922 rooms. In Belgium he formed an allience with GB-

In 1975 when W. R. Grace disposed of twe-thirds of their inlerest, trouble was already discernible. In 1976 trouble turned

techniques first as an tBM trainee and then as director, until te tragedy. The Jacques Borel hotels lost about \$6 million, and the 50 million and political dissatisfaction other Jacques Borel operations about \$4.5 million, and the 50 million, and the 50 million and political dissatisfaction other Jacques Borel operations about \$4.5 million, and the 50 million and political dissatisfaction other Jacques Borel operations about \$4.5 million and the 50 million and the 50 million and political dissatisfaction other Jacques Borel operations about \$4.5 million and the 50 million and political dissatisfaction other Jacques Borel operations about \$4.5 million and the 50 million and political dissatisfaction other Jacques Borel operations about \$4.5 million and the 50 million and political dissatisfaction other Jacques Borel operations about \$4.5 million and the 50 million and tel chain, nearly \$400,000.

> for Jecques Borel. The shares in his internetional holding compared with success, norman and Jeenne Mecfor Jecques Borel. The shares in his internetional holding compared with this mood te the massive pany were down to \$28 from their glorious peak of about 1990. In the shares was released by the shares was released by the pany were down to \$28 from their glorious peak of about 1990. In the shares was released by the shares was released by the shares with the shares was released by the pany was a share of the total was a share of the shares was released by the pany was a share of the shares was released by th W. R. Grace with 15.2 percent, and several large company shareheldera.

> The polite phrasing of the board decision to eject him, put and duty discorned lished last month, read almost like an insult. Three collabors like was, indeed, ne clear dividing line tors, whe had worked with him for elmost 14 years, replace a spiritual discontent end politicel radihim until the annual meeting June 30th.

> so much information on the comets that from time to time to the socialist politics in common, and sweep through the business sky.

> areas he was distinctive. Jacques Borel was gifted with e keen sense of business intuition. He had sensed the possibilities of fast food, of in the moderation with him. Just se, the Fa-

> laughed at them. But unfortunately for him there was a final characteristic an conditions of the poor rather then which, in the epinion of some employees and all the board to werthrow them by meens of cless membere, led to a roughness in dealing with others.

If jecques Berel's 1976 prefits had been around 35 million is referation advocated. his allegedly vague proposals to hie board had forecast, is rough manner in dealing with them would doubtless have been seeing approaches everlocked. In fact, the year's loss wae over \$10 million.

# PIANIST AND SOLOIST wanted for BLAKES OF CHELSEA, SS Sioner Square, London S.W.1. Tel: 61-730 solution Lanc. Orts. do Senior Lanc. Orts. do Chemist. Scientist. The Strong personalities and excentricities of these three, part of the "Old Gang" of foueding proposed of mention Lanc. Orts. do Strong Applies of the Chemistry and Carpeter Row. Southbournes. Southeast of the South Lanc. Orts. do Strong Applies of the Chemistry and Carpeter PL. London S.W.1. Tel: 61-730 solution and Improve Quarres. Evaluation of the Chemistry and Carpeter Row. Southbournes. Southeast of the Southeast

that causes atars to explode end that fulls a gap in maewowledge of how the universe functions. Yef, es Nigel Calder the novel cosmic force caused much less attr than, sey. Willon of Spiro Agnew (an American vioa-president, you may Mich occurred at about the same time."

lat British commeet makes a telling point. News ef particle hat made the froef page 15 years ago has yielded to other conhe 1876s. This is ironic, for these are the years in which physhad lest gotten s grip on what in the 1960e were enly hints of order in e confusion ef data. They are prizing from nature ming that may well be the key to elamental mysteries o white low it idemed and is evelving, bow it werks at all levels mic forces te the cosmos as a whele.

a statistic achievement and intellectual advanture of the highes he av nothing of a magnificent payoff from the many hundreds of collars invested in those big particle probing machines he maked invested in those big parties probable that the most part. Now Mr. Calder has all the locker in books on weather, on biology, en human behavior shents an internationally produced television show too for casual prowsing. Readers must work to appreciate because Mr Calder writee obscurely - indeed he is hucid

sponsible for all chemistry and erganic life; the so-called weak force, s elements inte one another; and finally the strong forces that underlie the atom and nuclear energy.

plain hew these forces act through mafter and eeergy; hew they build up elements, stars, and planets and give rise to living organisms. They can speculete - at times with a centidence bordering en hubris - about the details of hew the universe fermed cut of a vast cosmic explosion

laboratories and accelerators to watch the experimenters centront nature's puzzles and resolve tham. His guldance is needed. At this writing, I had not yet seen the companien televiation shew in the United States. But reports from Britain suggest that the new concepts go by so fast they fend to leave viewers behind. Certainly a telserely reading of the book would prepare one to properly enjoy the sliew.

excellent. If there is anything to crificize it is that; in his eofhusiasm, the hash't made clear where established knewledge ands and still unproved theories begin.

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Thanks to the insights gained in this decade, physiciets new can ex-

Mr. Calder's literary performance can be summed up in s word

Robert Cowen is the Moniter's Science editor.



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Gaorge Bernard Shaw: wit-flavored politics

ef energy and en what its ultimate fate may be. Mr. Calder explains all this by figuratively taking resders inte the

CHOIL N SORVCE MONITOR

By Douglas Starr Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

la great whales species live on earth.

but hunted as relentlessly as in past

ment of the huge mammais that once

of the seas still exist. Even those totally

The Blue Whale." "The only sane thing

1945 fifteen nations formed the Inter-

Making Commission (IWC) to protect

is from over-hunting. Since then, IWC

carbave been yearly storms. None of the

were able to agree on a kill limit in

lad year, the American delegate, Dr.

M. White threatened to walk out if the

with did not set low enough sperm

all quolas, while demonstrators outside

Mala plastic whale in a symbolic whale

h MC bas long been known as a wha-

Car comments Christine Stevens, Pres-

Edbe Animal Welfare tostitute and an

as the commission for three years.

Is the commission made more prog-

tan most. Under a new management

kind he lowest kill ilmits in its 30-yeer

The whales, nearly 6,000 less then

whelere. The commission banned hunt-

The endangered fin whale in certain

wing it to the blue, gray, right, and

at the expected of this year's IWC

isal it will pit anti-whaling American

sainst the pro-whaling Russlans and

Whose factory fleets account for

percent of the whaling in the world.

wis use sperm whale oil in lubricanis.

weese claim that whale makes up

arar the conflict takes a new twist. Al-

Cmembers eeem to be adhoring to

ous, Japan undermines tha rules by

buge amounts of whale meat from

withelr meat protein diet.

les tierrifie fight every year."

as protected species.

idelmay be doomed to extinction.

iste step all whallng."

# people

# Novelist Eudora Welty talks about writing

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Eudora Welty, who won a Puitlzer priza for one of her Deep South novels, is a member of the National Council on tha Arte. She is one of 26 members of the council, which advises the federal cultural agency, the National Endowment for the Arts. During a rocent council meeting in the Capitol Mise Weity broke off a chunk of lime to be interviewed on the art of being Eudora Wetty.

She is tentative as the first reindrop, this white-haired woman who has been writing since she was 25, and gentie. At first you see a grandmotherly looking woman in a vanilla gabardine dress with a striped scarf at the neck. Then she begins talking, and you just sea the eyes - lerge, iuminous, blua, child's ayes that fill her face with quiat wondar. Sho has long arme and long, clegant legs, and she settles back in the brown hotel chair, talking as comfortnbly as if you were sipping lemonade oo her front porch.

She talke of how she conceives of a novel: "I see it whole, just as if it were a seed, you know, which contained the whole of it in there. Of course, in the writing, when t develop it, it's like doing it from the beginning, but you do know the whole and every part. You know the whole exists in every part. . . . I don't bagin a story until usually there's been a long buildup in my mind of a personal situation of some kind, which I don't use in my fiction except in a translated form. But when 1 find that form is when t begin to write, when I think of a way that I can express these things in objective terms. "Not that it's not autobiographical. That's the time when I begin to work. To write. And then it absorbs me. . . . It's almost a total obsorption into something else."

As planned She says the novel that is most like her originai vision of it is "The Optimist's Daughter." for which she won a Pulitzer prize in 1973. On

By David Willay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When the curtain goes down at midnight at

Rome's Quirino Theater, Italian actor-pro-

ducer Franco Enriquez, the star of the current

The audience knows that he is going bome,

not to his comfortable apartment in old Roma,

but to a cell in Rebibbia Prison, where he is

serving a 30-day jail sentence for failing to de-

clare his income to tax authorities In 1968. An

understanding judge has allowed Mr. Enriquez

to leave prison for a few bours every day so

that his show, an adaptation of Dostoovsky's

The idea that well-known show-biz, political,

or business personalities are not above the law

is something new in Italian life. Two other well

known names. Vincenzo Cazzaniga, former

chairman of the Itelian Esso subsidiary, and

Renalo Armellini, a real estate millionaire aiso

Previously, the prospect of an early morning

arrest warrant never troubled those Italians

who conflict with the law was balanced by the

right connections in high places. But now

things are changing with the growing posel-

bility of the ruling Christian Democrat Party

Franco Enriquez mada an impassioned

speech on the stage in the oams of the frea-

losing its 30-year monopoly of power here.

"White Nights," will not have to closa.

have ended up in jali this week.

show, gets an extra burst of applausa.

up as a novel: "In the writing it grew deeper to me, so that I was able to plumb it more than I had realized." She saya ehe wrote it twice, as opposed to rewriting it in many drefts, and she makee a telling comment on the novel vs. the short story:

"You have to take a deeper breath, wind up more for a novel when you realize you have more space and time to expand in, you don't. heve to keep everything as wire-tight ae you do. in a short story. In fact you must not, you must lake some dips." At this point in the interview, Miss Welty apologizes softly for going into detail: "I don't know how to answer any way except the real thing," she says with a

Eudora Welty has been called the grand dame of Southern letters for her novels, "Losing Battlee," "The Ponder Heari," "The Golden Apples," and collections of ehori storice that have won her a Guggenheim and membership in the National Academy of Arts and Letters. She is rooted as deeply as any chinaberry tree in the eoll of Jackson, Miesissippi, where ehe was born when the century was young, and where tha still lives.

### A sense of place..

"I grew up with that sence of place, which has been a great help to me, and a guide and a sort of bystander and critic to my work," sha says. Does ehe believe, thon, that roots are important to a writer - or possible - in our volatile, rectiess society? "If you are on the move in your lifa, which all life is getting to be, then it would be artificial to say you're gulded by something that you're not guided by. But in that case something will take its place, maybe a personel eense of betonging somewhere . . . or you would belong to, the unity would be a family. But you know, it doesn't have to be physical. . . . It could be a matter of outlook on life or response to certain things in life,"

Among the ecrtain things that pleasa Miss Weity are the works of Woody Allen, S. J. Perelman, and Chekov, about whom sha'e being

executives for 22 years. In addition to rising to

the summit of Esso, he also was president of

the Italian oil producers association. He re-

signed in 1972. He is charged with the fraudu-

lent convarsion of more than \$45 million of

Esso money which ha is alleged to have paid

out in bribes to political parties, newspapers,

and wall-known business and political percon-

The oil companies scandat, in which huge

cash subsidies were allegedly paid to Italy's

ruling parties in exchage for favorable tax leg-

islation, has been the subject of italian prase

comment for at least two years, but this is the

first time that crimical chargae have resulted

in someone ending up in jall in connection with

Rome's chief public prosecutor had aeked

for Mr. Cazzaniga'a arrest two yeare ago, but a

disputa among justica authorities prevanted

any action being taken until now. And there ap-

pears to be every possibility that Mr. Cazza-

niga will soon be able to return to his juxury

Rome villa, whence he was abruptly whicked

away to jail, since his lawyers bave discovered

In a nearby cell at Rome's grim Regina

Coeli prison boards Renato Armallini, the un-

crowned king of Rome's real estate specula-

tors. Ha is charged with fraudulent bankruptcy

in connection with a real astate deal dating

back 13 years. He faces a possible prison sec-

a technical illegality in his arrest warrant.

the jast several months. She has in her own phrase "shifted gears" often in her life between journalism and fiction, with patches of lecturing. At one point she took 10 years off between novals. Currently she is wrapping up two books, one of short stories, the other of essays done over the years on assignment for national magazines. When she is off on the iscture trail, sha eavs of her fiction: "I just put it in a box and chut it up. You know, like a bad child: 'Just stay there, and I'll tend to you when I get home."

This eminently euccessful woman writer doean't think of herself in faminist terms, far from It: "I can certainly tell the difference be-

tween a man's work and a woman's And certainly a woman. And I write as one fiction, which is the way I understand to best, I do not make any distinction in any distinction in what people bring bent approximates of asle California, Maxico think when you write about character in tion, the great leap is into another mind whether It's a different sex or a different or a different color or a different limit to not the main exciting thing, which is to the jump at all.

whether they are men or women .. really quite daring to write fiction. Dall the the international Whaling Commission think so? It's a feat. And so I don't ket the meeting, in Cenberra, Australia, for a woman to do it is any different that is an delegates will argue quotae and a man to do it. t think it's both t don't will time runs out for the world's great bow world it."

Mer populations remain in danger. Only "Though political cartoons are traditionally an attack have just barely hanging on," says Dr. in L. Smell, author of the prize-winning weapon, the Monitor cartoon attacks what's wrong without being vindictive or personal. It does the job with balance and humor."

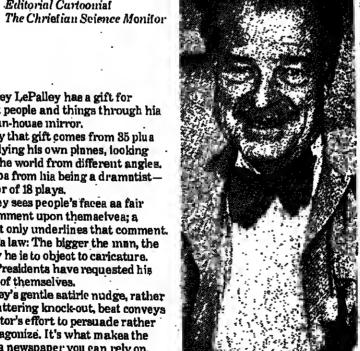
Guernsey LePelleu Editorial Cartoonial

Guernsey LePalley has a gift for looking at people and things through hia

private fun-house mirror. Poseibly that gift comes from 85 plus years of flying his own planes, looking down at the world from different angles. Or perhaps from his being a dramatist the author of 18 plays.

LePelley sees people's facea aa fair pu blic comment upon themselves; a cartooniat only underlines that comment. LePelley'a law: The bigger the man, the less likely he is to object to caricature. Several Presidents have requested his originals of themselves.

LePeliey's gentle satiric nudge, rather than a battering knock-out, beat conveys the Monitor's effort to persuade rather than antagonize. It's what makes the Monitor a newspaper you can rely on.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

THE CHUISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"And 1 feel that all writers of fiction &

This will be a major issue at the meetings.

meat from non-IWC nations, according to the Japanese Marine Importers Association more than 17 percent of its total whele meat imports. According to the U.S. Marine Mammai Commission, non-member nations killed at least 2,500 whales in 1975. Many of the animels were under hunting bans or their kill quotae

"It has been impossible to determine its real ownership," says John Twiss, executive director of the U.S. Merine Mammal Commission. The vessel reputedly sells whale meat to Japan labelled "Product of Spain."

Hot debate will arise at the meeting over the new 200-mile limite enacted by the United Statea, Canade, and other nations. Each year Japan and Rusela take more then 400 sperm whales within 200 miles of the American cosst. The practice will virtually cease under the new

will sponsor educational exhibits in Canberra thie wackend and demonstrations throughout the week. Protests will occur in several cities, including Washington, Ottawa, Toronto, Los Angeles and London. In Paris an Inflated whale

Last year Japan bought 5,665 tons of whale

Whale conference bound to rock a few boats

had already been reached.

But the connection goes deeper. The U.S. State Department reports that Jepanese whaling interests own 85 percent of Peru's single whaling station. Observers say Japan elso buys from and helps direct the controverstal wheling ship, Sierra. Thie combination factory shipcatcher boat plies the waters olf lhe Ivory Coast, teking sel and Bryde's whales without regard to international regulations. An old Norwegian whaleboat, manned by a Norweglen, South African and Japanese crew the Slerre is nominally owned by a bank in Lichtenstein and flies a Somall flag.

Last year the United States urged an international boycott of whale products from non-IWC nations. Delegatee will push for it once again. Domestically, the U.S. Department of Commerce is considering an American boycott - an embargo against fish products from the renegade nations, permissible under the 1972 Fishermen's Protective Act. Commerce Department sources say the two nations moat ecriously considered for the boycott include South Korea and Peru.

According to Craig Van Note of the Rare Animal Relief Effort (RARE), anti-whelers will float over an anti-whaling parade. AntiWorld whale populations

Species	whaling commercial managers	numbers today	remaining today	Whating Comm. catch quotas 1975-76	Whaling Comm. catch quotas 1976-77
Blua*	210,000	13,000	6	0	0
Humpback*	100,000	6-8,000	6-8	0	Ü
Right*	50,000 (?)	2 3,000	(?)	0	Ō
Bowhead*	10,000 (?)	1-2.000	(?)	0	0
	450,000	103-108,000	23 (applox.)	585	344 ·
Fin	200,000	101-105,000	51 (approx.)		1,995
Sei	100,000 (?)		(?)	1,363	1,000
Bryde's		225,000	42	11,070	8,214
Sperm, male	530,000		65	7.970	3,777
Sperm, female	570,000	376,000		0,5,7	0,,,,
Gray* Minke	15,000 360,000	11,000 202,000 (?)	73 56 (approx.)	9,360	11,924
				A. B. data Bananah	ad _Wh Decoingles

National Geographic Society, Reprinted with Permiss \*Futty protected species

stop wheling.

The decade from 1960 to 1970 saw more whales killed than mny other decade in history - more than 41,000 in 196t alone. In contrast, only 28,58t were kitled in 1975, in one snecess story, the gray whale population nearly doubled since it became completely protected in the mid-1930's

But researchere fear that it may be too late glas C. Chepmen, the noted marine memmologiet who chaired the IWC Scientific Committee for eight yeers and was a member of it for 15. "We'll need at least 10 years to see If there'e been any increase."

Extinction still loome for the blue, humpback, right and bowhead whelee, according to Dr. Chapman. Protected since 1935, the slow, bulky right whale may have lost ita habitat to the smaller Minke and sel wheles efter years of overhunting. The blue and humpback have only been protected for eleven yeers; their future is hard to predict. But, saye Dr. Chapman, neither the right nor the bowhead "show any signs of recovery."

The bowhead - probably the world's most endangered whale - is still killed in the United

whaling forces yow to continue their boycott of States, despite an international ban. Under a Russian and Japanese goods, e move officials provision in the U.S. Marine Mammals Protecsay puls considerable pressure on nations to lion Act, Eskimos may take an unrestricted calch to preserve the traditional hunt, killing perhaps 100 whates per year. "But howheads are at such a low level that even a small kill may be too much," Dr. Chapman warns. He notes that U.S. officials may soon deekle to put lighter restrictions on the Eskinios' bowhead

Veteran anti-whaler Tom Garrett says the bowhead Issue and the American tuna into seve other, more endengered whales. "Nor- dustry's continued porpolse kill-"will eripple mai populations increase et best at a rate of us" at this year's IWC conference. "We'll go four to five percent per year," says Dr. Dou- down there in our white hats and they'll say, 'You're the worst bunch of hypocrites we ever eaw.' You cell this a native hunt? They hunt the bowheads with motorboate and grenade launchers, t predict a very rough meeting this

> Whether in response to anti-whating pressure or because there are no longer enough whales to profitably catch, the whaling industry is clearly declining. Forty-one factory fleets operated during whaling's heyday in the 1930s. Now there are just four, two from Russia and two from Japan.

> "Neither country le putting much money into ita whaling fleets," adds RARE'e Craig Ven Note. "They're keeping them at minimal re-

Last year Japan's aix major whaling firms consolidated their operations into one Joint Japan Whaling Company. Employment rosters tell from 3,000 to 1,500. In August the Soviet charge d'affaires in Ottawa announced that his nation expected to end whaling in a couple of years. The Soviet Ministry of Fisheries subsequently denied tha statement. Yet whaling per-

What, then, can finally eave the whales?

Research, maybe. Botanists find the otl of ert jojoba plant a parfect substitute for sperm whale oil. Most jojoba oil in the United States is produced by Apaches at the San Carlos reservation in Arizona. The National Academy of Sciences recommends setting up a 50,000 acre plantation there. Japan alraady buys four to five tons of the oil per year.

Quicker answers may lie in replacing the in-thistry-oriented IWC. In 1973 the United States sponsored a move to replace the IWC with a more conservation minded International Celacean Commission (ICC), open to all states whose nationals have an interest in cetaceans

(marine mammals). Delegates say they will push for an ICC again this year.

To some, however, the only hope for the whales lies in the end of the whaling industry itself. The industry is declining, says Christine Sievens of the Apimal Welfare Institute. It's just a lew years — a race between the whates and when the whating industry, dies

# Sorry, no mini bombs

## By Robert C. Coweu

of the disappointing, yet etimuthings that can happen to a ecieothe collapse of a 'major dis-This now has happened to the sus, whose "discovery" last ided the prospect of having to re-Riclear theory and ineplred imagivisions of mini atom bombs.

super-elements would be subheavier than any element - natuman-made - so far known on aartb. predicts they should be too unto be found the possible to make some of them and live longer than the brief inbace that most man-made super-heavy

Then last year, interested physicists to similed by the raport that such ele-Hobsely had been found naturally, samples of monazite am-Hampies of monazine and the miles from the Malagasy Rapub in research was led by Robert Gan took Ridge National Laboratory

Thomas Cahill of the University of California, and Neli Fletcher of Florida State University.

Theorists took a new look et their idees about the atomic nuclaus and ex-perimenters refined measurements of vant atomic effects. However, there seemed no way that accepted theory could account for even tiny amounts of euch elements surviving naturally for the 4.5 milllon years since Earth formed. Speculating about this, Albert Ghiorso

of Lawrenca Berkeley Laboratory, who has been involved with discovery of a number of elemsots heavier than urenturn, thought the new elaments might make especially efficient nuclear axplosives. Only about one percent of the amount ordinarily used to make an atomic bomb would be needed.

Meanwhile, though, doubts about these elements grew as other physicists falled to find theiri. Chlorso said this made him breath "a sigh of relief;" Then, a few weeks ago, Gentry and others reported they had reanalyzed some of their sam-ples a new way. They conclude their earller results were misinterpreted and now they, too, throw in the sponge.

The elements, if they existed, would have had 116, 124, 126, and 127 times as many protons as ordinery hydrogen. The heaviest elements found naturally on earth are uranium (92 protons) and pluto-

Virtually all man-made elements with more than 100 protona are unstable. Tha heaviest yet reported, elament 107, decays in milliseconds. Yet theory predicts that nuclei with proton numbers 110 to 114 and 127 might be relatively elable, atthough not stable enough to have lasted since Earth was formed.

Now that naturally occurring euper-elements have been discounted evan by thoir "discoverers," there is no need to try to revise this theory and Ghlorso cao indaed breathe aasier about his mini bombs.

On the other hand, nuclear physics has been enriched by a fresh look at basic the ory and by more refined techniques for chalyzing small amounts of material. It seems that even a "discovery" that didn't pan but has been a good thing all around.

Vincenzo Cazzaniga was one of Italy's ton oil

dom of drt and culture, but ba clearly falled to tence of one year. convinca the justice authorities that he ought One of Mr. Armellini's illegal aparimant to be released from his prison sentence. It was . blocks was partially demoliahed last year by bulldozers sent in by the city authorities in a the first time for years that a personality from gesture of defiance ogainst the apparent lmthe entertainment work! has actually had to munity enjoyed by the speculator. He never paid the \$5 million fine but now faces a day of serve a sectence for tax evasion.

Actor goes home to a prison cell

Roberto Rossellini, Sophia Loran, Cario Ponti, and Viftorio de Sica have all bean reckoning with the law. through the courts charged with tax offecoas but never went near a prison cell.

Mr. Enriquez's fiscal crima was modest.

compared with the charges made against the old tycoon and the real estate militionaire, who curiously describes himself as without resources? for tex purposes.

Clever lawyers and powerful protectors may mitigate the effects of this new crackdown by mitigate the effects of this new crackdown by the modest the justice authorities. But the justing of such against the well-known names like Enriquez. Gazzanigs makes who and Armellini cannot but have an exemplary without resifect in a country which they wears has too easily accepted as the form entroption and flout ally's top oil log of the law by the powerful.

# home

Pierre Cardin furniture

# From the man who designed the shirt on your back

By Merllyn Hoffmnn Sisrf correspondent of The Christian Science Monttor

Pierre Cardin, a leeding Paris designer, and Angelo Donghia, a well-known New York designer, have each put their liiusirious stamp on an excallent collection of medium-priced home furnishings. Each designar, through his own uniqua way of looking at the world, le giving ua e new way to look at

Mr. Cardin has distinguished himself in the Peris haute coulure, the French rendy-to-wear market, and as a dealgner of menswear. He has also developed perfumea, and designed htcycles and automobiles. For 10 years he has been actively engaged in home furnishings design, as well.

Again, Air. Cardin'a designs bring "haute decor" within reach of thousands in a collection that is distinctly "French modern" in feeling, drawing heavily on Art Deco geomatrics and on mauve and gray and brown colorations. Mr. Cardin's initials and alguature are omnipresent for those who value such a symbol.

The entire poekage has a sleek sophisticetion. Mr. Cardin claims all the lines are classic and simple, yet, in the eggregate, they might require some living up to. His collection does manage to show the natural alliance between contemporary fashion and furnishings.

Mr. Donghia's group of 200 designs for Kroehler probably acored the most resounding auccesa.

Mr. Donghia, as a custom designer, decorator, and entrepreneur, has long worked at the high end of the markat, ell the while defining his own look and direction. Five years ago he



Plarre Cardin brings his own strong geometric design to living room turniture

designed a Domestica line for J. P. Stevens and his new collec- same style, fashion flair, and design integrity as was form tion for Kroehler marks his initial affiliation with a major fur- applied to custom designs for the affluent."

"I'm finally going to have a chance to prove what I have con-

His designs are frankly but refreshingly derivative. H Mr. Doughia was delighted with the new challenge. He said, corporetea a little Art Deco, a little Brighlon Pavilloo, a 5007 tended for years - that mass-produced products can have the engendered by perusal of Vigue magazines of the period

erument officials thus recootly have 4 tometoes, thinly sliced 1/2 cup chopped parslay

11/2 teaspoons aalt 1/2 teaspoon popper 1 lemon thinly silced

Buttar

Stuff the fish with alternating layers of alliced vegetables, dotting each layer with the alliced vegetables, dotting each layer with the alternating layers of the alliced vegetables, dotting each layer with the alternating layers of the alternating la Stuff tha fish with alternating layers ter and sprinkling with chopped parsies. Set the and sprinkling with chopped parsies. Set the and sprinkling with chopped parsies. Set the sprinkling additional parties of the sprinkling additional parties of the sprinkling with a sprinkling additional parties. Set the sprinkling additional parties of the sprinkling with a sprinkling with chopped parsies. Set the sprinkling with chopped parsies with the sprinkling with chopped parsies. Set the sprinkling with chopped parsies. Set the sprinkling with chopped parsies with the sprinkling with chopped parsies. Set the sprinkling with chopped parsies with the sprinkling with t foll in a baking pen. Baka in a 450 degree over foil in a baking pen. Baka in a 450 degree of the state o main course. Or try fish with remaining ingredients to lerge skillet and to six servings.

# DAVID FOY COMPREHENSIVE RANGE

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Sample the gournet cutains of France on a leasurely 23-day holiday, from Paris through the champegne country. Burgundy, and the chattesu country in the Loire yalley. Stay in elegant cestle hotels, sail on a 7-day fiver barge, cruise, and enjoy the pastoral scenery of the French countries.

# ecord bookings crowd the beaches, jam the hotels

Special to

FCHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor

the tourists come back to Portugal

after three years of a near-disfor ils tourist industry, has bouoged back MASOR to such e degrée the Portuguese begged to keep away from their own

over the deserted beaches and lotels of 1974, 1975, and even of the neaceful 1976 aeason, has given way to hat Portugal's southern Algarve this may have too many tourists to cope with. mirently, hotel owners, who have taken osses since the beginning of the April, revolution, anlicipated this summer with e overbooking. They atill are concerned the labor disputes in the communist-conholel workers' unions will cause jittery in some localities there are three per-

### lasier 'flood'

igim warning of what this sort of situation ad entail was the Easter holtday weekend, the some 150,000 Spanlards suddenly flooded ires the border. They jamined the slowwing Portugueae eustoms points forming thing queues, then tried to find hotel ms. Many Spanlards slept in their cars.

eximinations followed hard and fast over hortuguese habit of closing up lightly all edend and oo any holiday so that even an unié is a rarity. The Portuguese pointed dady to one another that the disgruntled mikin lheir pockets, and generally decided les vas more of a fiaaco than a fiesta.

pverament officials shook off the gloom My They are confident in the ability of with its recent 17 percent devaluaad the escudo combined with its restored see places in Europe to sample the sun.

### mg-room lane

and the Portuguese, "Keop away from the and avoid the month of August for bolidays this year." They then appealed id easide townspeople to open up their extrs rooms to Portuguese holidaymakera for a The appeals fell on somewhat unaympathetic ing-room window." Portuguese ears. Restricted to taking an annual 1,000 escudes (\$25) in local currency and

\$180 in foreign currency out of the country inluding foreign hotel costs even when a vacation is booked and paid for in Portugal - the Portuguese heve bean virtually confined to stay-at-home vacations.

"Wa can't go abroad and now we ceo't go to the Algarve," said one Lisbon accretary bit-

Carvery.

target of another 100,000 beds.

vise us bow to aunbathe while altting et our llv-

Fishermen still have some beaches to themselves

Government officials, however, are too happy forecasting the possible revenues from this year'a tourist receipts to take any ootice of their glum nailonals.

They say this year's tourism, which before the revolution totted up the aecond biggest forelgn currency earnings after emigrants' remittances, could prove equivalent to Portugal's the stone walls are fading - and ere not being pre-coup golden year of 1973. Then epproxi-

Eat-all-you-want policy pays off

terly. "I suppose the government will next ed- metely 4 million vacetioners apent aome \$500 million in Portugal.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photograph

A visit to the aouthern Algarve reflects the new-found optimism. Construction, et e virtual standstill for almost three years, hes resumed. Once again, you can hear everything from Finnish to French and German in the beautiful white-washed fishing resorts that border the 100 miles of golden beachee. And even the red hammer-and-sickles thet liberally splattered

# How to be a cooking diplomat when in-laws come to dine

By Jann Baer Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When your in-laws come for dinoer, a conflict of interests often davelops. You want to show off with a gourmet meal that will prove husband'a parents, like your own, often come complete with food tastea firmly aet.

Once whan t offered to my in-laws tripe that had taken 24 hours of slow cooking, my fatherin-law turned up his nose and announced, "1 don't eat things like that - just make me

Now efter seven yeers of trying to pteess, impress, and provide meale for my in-lews thet they would like to eat and thet I would enjoy making, I have laarned e few basic rules.

t. Do your standing over a hot stova ahaad of time. Don't try enything that requires much last-minute cooking if you want to appear as if you whipped it up in minutes.

2. If you know your in-laws heve food restrictions, obey them. Avoid foods that are too tive. Individual Cornish hena, without e wild salty, rich, or thet would soom unfamiliar or rice dressing, just stuffed with an onlon and

3. Make thinga look pretty. Often In-laws don't care so much what they eat. They do care that you spend time making a dish that

My father-in-law always aays with a pleased amile. "This must bave taken you hours." It is to Mom and Dad what a wonderful, competent reraly true, but I elwaya taka the time to dust girl their son married. At the sama time your off the best china and use it, and to accessorize with lots of little touches like watercreaa, olives, and daintly cut iem on elicee.

4. If they praise you, be modest. Mom still culinary sweepstakes. For instance, if you serva fish as the main course, try a sentence like "Morn, it was that wonderful poechad salmon of yours that made me decide to have fish more often," or "It doesn't compare to your flah cakas."

5. After they leave, do not ask your husband, "Do you think I'm a better cook than

If your in-laws ere enything like mine, they essentially like simple foods, that look attrec-

in almost any form. I use the following recipes bring to boil. Reduce heat and simmer count in stability, to again attract its old clienwhen my in-laws come to dinner. Aimost anyfor 5 minutes. Cool and refrigerate overline is no to keep it happy. They point out that one likes raw vegetables as en hora d'oeuvro. Drain before serving and arrange on plate has still will find Portugal one of the Hot sea bass can be served with any simple hot green vegetable. Stuffed tomatoes are a showstopper and you have a hot meat. Cold poached red snapper mixes well with cucum- t sea bass, about 5 pounds bers and sour cream. Just add cold boiled po- 2 medium onions, thinly sliced tatoea with a vinaigrette aauce and you have a 1 green pepper, seeded and allcad lovely cold meal.

**Cauliflower Antipasto** 

small bead rew cauliflower 1 green pepper cut into 1/2 inch strips cup carrots cut into 1/2 inch plecea 4 cup sliced muebrooms eup sliced celery

a cup sliced atuffed grean ollvas cup vinegar 1/2 cup olive oll

4 cup fresh lemon juica tablespoons sugar 1 teaspoon aalt 16 teaspoon hasil

14 cup weter Break cauliflower into florei

# UDGET RATES NEW YORK CITY



The big ettraction, though, is that the main course is as much as you can eat from a election of hot or cold roast joints, carved by yourself,

On arrival in The Carvary

customers are seeted et their

tables and served by wattera

Foreign tourists are flocking to Britain for cheap holiwith a first course of thair days. And a chain of restauchoice "to get them settled," rants that is impressing them

Special to

The Christian Science

according to manager Bryn: themselves from the buffet. the value it offers is The carving as much ea they wisb from either cold joints of There ere five in London, pork, lamb, and beaf, or the all of them situated in hotels. hot joints of pork, lamb, and belonging to the Strend group, with the oldest estab-lished in the Regent Palace three of beef, one rare, one. medium, and one well done. "The secret of carving is a good sharp knife, not too Hotel, where it was inaugurated 16 years ago. In much pressure, and cutting every Carvery there is a fixed price of £2.95 (ebout \$5) toward the bone," says Mr.

Griffiths. There is a chef on per person (including valuehand to help if necessary. added tax), for which the cus-Customers may help themtomer can chomp his or her selves as many times as they way through e first course, a like for no extra charge, and main course, dessert, end most, according to Mr. Griffiths, enjoy carving for them.

The Carvery format has spread within the Strand Ho tels group to cities outside

London, New Ceverles can be found in Glasgow, Nottingham, and Birmingham, and the ninth in tha chain, called Le Carvery, has just opened in Paris in the Hotel Commodore oo the Boulevard

Having tried the restaurant flocking to its British counterparts. "Wa get an anormous number of French parties," saye Mr. Griffiths, "and only last week I heard three French customers in the restaurant commenting that they had eeten in Le Carvery in

Americans, too, appreciate the lypically British fare. 'They are great meat eaters and they enjoy carving tha equivalent of a large steak about an inch thick off a joint of beef," says Mr. Griffiths. "The other day I had a party: from Berkeley, California, who said they had heard back in Berkeley that The Carvery was the place to eat in Lon-

One of The Carvery's most enthusiastic supporters, bowever, was from the Soviet Union. "In the Tower Hotel'e Carvery restaurant," Mr. Griffiths says, "a Russian weight lifter, on being told that he could aat as much as he liked; halped himself to an entire lag of lamb and pol-

The carve-for-yourself-andeat-as-much-as-you-like Idea has spread to other catering organizations, and in London's Piccadilly Hotel, just a few yards from the Regont Palace, The Carving Table restaurant opened last May. There the charge per person and the food provided are practically identical to The Carvery's. Success of the format can be judged by the fact make a table reservation in the evenings as the restaurant, which seats 110, is full by 6 p.m., half an hour after its opening firm, and remains packed until at least 9 p.m.

By Eleise Taylor Lee Special to The Christian Science Monitor

James N. Miller, executive director of the Family Service Association of Indianapolis, has sent me a list of 10 questions that agency uses to measure the quality of family life:

W

1. Are you more comfortable at home than any other place you can think of?"

2. Can you think of something that you enjoy doing alone with each member of the femily?

children understand your eth- uses money? ical, political, religious, economic, and social values?

4. Does your family show you appreciation and affaction as much as you think they should?

openly and directly with all members of your family?

7. Ara you glad you have

8. Can you usually count on each family manber to do what they va agreed to do? 9, Are you fairly satisfied

Measuring the quality of family life 3. Do you feel that your with the way your family

10. Do you think that you will be happy living with your husband - or wife - when you are old?

If you answered "yes" to all to questions, feal thankfull 5. Is it easy for you to talk Eight or nine "yes" answars suggest your family probably sembers of your family? has enough strength to handle a. Are you gled you got its problems successfully. Five to seven meen that famthy life is still on the "plus" side for you. You may need. to work a little harder to

tive use of such a check list No. 2 is not what you said so might be to ask the help of all much as what you do. Leet family members in systam- week, for axample, did you ationly working to change "no" to "yes" answers. For example, if several : did you let every other da-

family members answered "no" to quastion No. t (or if their prolonged absancas from home suggest that their answer might bava been "no"), pursua this with tha further question "why?" Disorder, confusion, unkindness, boredom, too much conflict can, alter all, be corrected, keen tha lines of commun. once the need has been pin- they, too, will dig for many." The real test on question

mand take priority over this kind of opportunity? Question No. 3 Implias : many subquestions, such as: Do I myself understand my ethical, political, religious,

economic, and social values? Thank you, Mr. Miller, for sending the list I share it with reedars, hoping that levels of meaning in the ques-

do somathing alone with each member of your family? Or



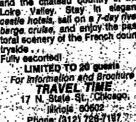












# Prince Rainier: a royal view of television

Staff correspondent of The Christlan Science Monitor

Moote Carlo, Moneco "When I get down from the offics. watch television quite a bit for relaxation, says the graying, plumpish men in the black pinstriped sult and Gucci loafers. The offica, for His Serene Highness Prince Rainier fff of Monaco, is a luxurious, silk-paneled suits in one of the towars of a medieval palace hovering high over the Monte Carlo Harbor in tha principality of Monaco.

In the private quarters of the royel family, ha often watchea French, Italian, or Monte Carlo TV with his family - the Princessea Carolina and Stephanis (age 20 and 12, respectively); Prince Albert (age 19); and Her Screne Highness Princess Grace (formerly Graca Kally of Philadslphio and Hollywood).

We were discussing television because i was in Monaco serving as president of the international Critics Jury for the 17th International Television Festival of Monte Carlo.

Long before i left New York, I had requested an interview with Prince Rainler, who founded the festival in 196f with the objective "that television should, through in-formation and entertainment, hefp to bring everyone together regardless of raco or creed." In addition, the Prince is reputed to be dedicated to a decrease in violence in the media and the preservation of the onvironment, and to the fight against pollution.

### Sample questions submitted

Upon my arrival at the festival, f am informed that the Prince is aware of my request and is considering it. To help him make a deciston, I am asked to submft some sample questions so that he can determine the type of interview ft would be. f

Finally, on the morning of the fourth day of the It-day festival, the coordinator (who also functions as a kind of press and societ secretary to the Princess and Prince) ttptoes into the screening room and wbispers into one of my ears (not covered at that momant by the headphona which faeds a stmulteneous translation of foreign ahowe) that the Prince will see me that afternoon.

On the way, my cer climbs the highway from my hotel oo the yacht harbor to the rocky promontory on which rests the old town, the fortress, and the Prince's palace. I am met at the gate by uniformed guards, who place me in a gatehouse while they telephone ahead that I have arrived. In a few minutes, a uniformed and bemedated retainer arrives and motions for me to foflow him through a courtyard into a tiny elevator, which takes me up a few floors to another antercom. There be motions for ma to wait again.

Finally, I am ushered to a large wooden door and into the presence of the pinstriped Prince, who greets me cordielly and proceeds to query me about my impressions of the festival, Monte Carlo, end world telavision. The Prince indicates he believes poliution threat

### 'A tot of talk . . . '

"We see scedemic films like the Polish entry on Baltic Sea poslution (which later won the Golden Nymph Grand Prize], but there is a lot of telk and very tittle action. The Mcditerranean, for instance, is in a



Prince Rainler, Princess Grace, Caroline, Albert, and Staphania

dramatic situation, but the financial interests behind the industries that pollute the see are difficult to fight. The equipment to purify wastes could be regulated so they would be nonprofit . . . and thus keep prices from going out of line."

The Prince feels that all over the world people are watching too much lelevision. "It cuts down on family lifs," he says. "After supper the femily used to gather in tha drawing room and talk. I think this is finished now. Everybody goes to his own sat. Hera we get three French channels, two Italian ones, and one local channal, and it has disturbed the whola famtly nucleue."

The Prince talks about the American cop shows that are seen in France: Mannix, Koak, Columbo. He is very familiar with them, pleased that the series portray the policemen as imperfact authoritarian figures, who somehow wind up doing the right thing: "1 can remamber my children saying, 'Let's hurry up dinner because Ko-

liow many sets are there in the Prince'a

palace? He thinks for a moment, counting stlently. "Not too many - five or six, f think. My youngest wetchas quite a bit, and Caroline ia in Paris in school most of tha tims. My son doesn't watch unlass there's a football metch. f like sports events - in fact I got up et 4 a.m. to see the Cassius Clay [Muhammad Ali] fight, which come via satellite. The Princess doesn't walch much telsvision - except for live shows now and

(She certainly doesn't see old Grace Kelly moviea on Monte Carlo TV, aince ft is alleged thet semi-official word has been given that they are taboo.) .

### Monarchy reigns

This little principality is a sovereign said independent state approximetely 450 ecrea in area, founded, according to official information, on "the principles of hereditary end constitutional monarchy." The absence of personal incoma taxes ettracts many wealthy residents, and tourism is the mein industry. There are, however, high taxes on luxury purchases and on the gambling ca-

Both the Prince and Princess are really quite monarchics! in their relationship with the approximately 25,000 residents of Monaco, of whom perhaps 5,000 are citizens Both of them believe that the recent appearance on French TV by President Giscard d'Estaing, in which ha answered questiona from 60 typical French citizens (very much like U.S. President Carter's more recant telephone-radio broadcsata), constituted bad judgmant.

"I don't think you ahould see the president of any rebublic -- France or America - on television too much because they? end up as just enother seriea."

The Prince feels that Prasident Carter's fireside chats are a mistake. "When the President speaks to the people it should be because be has something important to say. Too many appearences demystily the post tion too much, he arguea.

### 'I'm sorry, i'm busy'

"I think it would be a shame and a dis grace for blue jeans to become the normal White House way of dressing. It's bad if there'a too much contact. f don't believe in these palsy-welsy talks and sprearances i think everybody likes to think of their leader ae being on a pedastal. Bringing him off that pedestel is doing harm to the posttion. Look at the Eastern European countries - you don't see much of the meo at the top.

"Being democratic doesn't mean being avelleble to everybody at avery moment of the day. I get onnoyed when people ask to see me and say they will be available at 4 p.m. today. They wouldn't eay that to their hairdresser. It's just rude. I tell them I'm sorry, I'm husy, and f am. f don't just sit here and wait for people to knock at my

"If a person wants to see a leader and is told it will only be poseible a couple of weeks from now, it gives him more pleasure than if he is told sure, come in now and have a Coka. They've got to look up to leadcra - not be on the same level. They look down very quickly when you are on the same level."

f was very glad that I had asked to interview the Prince long before I strived.

There ers three knocks at the door, and the bomedaled retainar dalivers a note. The Princa seems to be too polita to tell me that the audience la over. So I taka the opportenity to thank him for giving ma so much of his time - two hours have gone by, and the lights on the yechts in the harbor below are beginning to go on.

### Glimpse of flickering light Back in my room, f open the large glass doors and wander out on the large glass.

I can see the tower where we challed only e few minutes before. In one of the rooms which has been pointed out to me is part of the family living quarters, I notice that there is a flickering light.

I dress for dinner and enter the beautiful another mamber of my jury, The room B belle epoch dining room of the mon filled with friendly people having folly time, familiarly at sase with one shother. I wonder: Is the Princa up there is his remota quarters in the palace, aloof from his "mystified" people, watching "Kojak" all alone?

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tor pleases a baby when its characteristics exactly match while own emerging interests and abilities.

wither, her eyes roamed all eround the room, not fixing on

at provide strong dark and light contrasts, that he or she puers pictures of faces to other patterns, and aeea objects he when they are positioned 6 to 12 inches away. So, before ssing my friend's tiny daughter, I had cut an oval the size of studer plate out of whita poster board and had drawn on it the black felt marker a bold sketch of a face. The eyes see very prominent. I taped a piece of string to the beck.

then I placed Priscilla in her cradle I tied the face picture the slats near the sheet. When her eyes moved in the direcand the face they came to rest. Her glance rivetad on that that six inches away. Her jerking limbs became atill. She and at the face about three minutes, - "the longest she's or stared at anything," her mother commented in amment. Her ayes away away but returned in a moment to

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education Play: the important work of babyhood

# How to choose toys for the very young

By Kent Gartand Burtt Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Priscilla was five weeks old when I went to visit her. As I unting not appearing id see any one thing. Her arms and is moved restlessly.

Now I knew that a new baby is most apt to notice objects

The toy evidently matched Priscilla's atage of development. gave ber a reason to exarcise one of her developing skilla,



to the right 85 percent of the time when lying on the back due

to the tonic neck reflex. Therefore mobiles should not be hung

directly overhead but to the side, and the figures should dangla

Since the baby is looking at the bottoms of the figures their undersides should be broad and colorful. Many commercial

mobiles have objects with attractive profiles, making them in-

teresting only from the adult'a point of viaw. The bottoms are

narrow and undecorated. A parent could draw several laces,

emphasizing the eyes and, after taping string to the reverse

side of the pictures, the them to a support on the right side of

A stimulating crib environment is one that changes as a

baby'a abilities advance. After two months of aga a baby is not

content to explore a toy just visually. The baby wants to get

its hands involved. This desire results first in a batting motion,

then a fingering of surfaces, and finally a sophisticated reach

During the batting etage a baby will appreciate objects that

awing and rattle when atruck. The sound and movement ere a

reward for the baby's efforts. More and more the baby will en-

joy being the causa of an effact. Objects attached to an elasti-

cized string jiggle satisfyingly. The string can be atretched ac-

At three months, when a baby starts fingering his clothes

and sheets, you can suspend swatches of cloth of varying tex-

tures above the hands (six to eight inches from tire eyes). The

point is to encourage innate curiosity, offering contrasting sur-

faces - such as silky, nubby, limp, and stiff - to examine. An

enriched crib environment widens a baby's horizon and keeps

As soon as a baby begins to interoct manually with toys they

about 12 inches from the eyes.

Movement comes next

ross carriage or car bed.

Starting September 1977, The Daycroft School will offer courses leading to the International Baccalaureate. This interdisciplinary course of study is a demanding program, a challenge to the student who wants more than just an ordinary education.

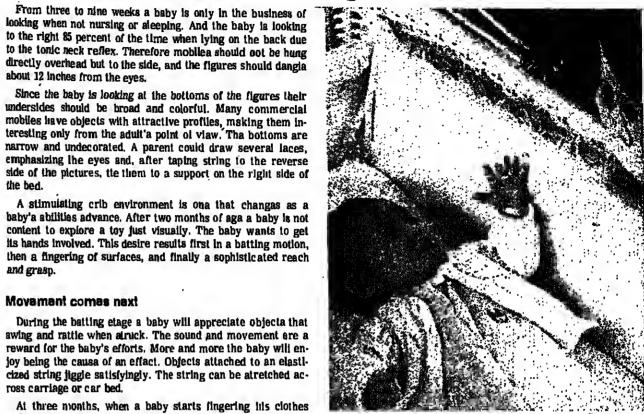
Students from abroad who complete the program may have access to universities of their choice in any country. English language courses for non-English speaking students have been added to the curriculum.

for U.S. students, completing the International Baccalaureate usually means an opportunity to gain sophomore standing in American colleges.

Whether or not you are interested in the international Baccalaureate, you should know more about Daycroft. The school is small and students quickly get to know each other. Everyone fits in. It's an atmosphere where young Christian Scientists prove daily who they are and what they can do.

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### Bold pictures appeal to the very young

near the Infant scat. Anything that really captures a baby'a fancy will be persistently tugged at.

You might buy a commercial mobile for its well-constructed support arm. Then you could remove its creatures and rig up "feciables" of your own choosing, - a household utenstl, a bell, a rattic, a soft animal or doll.

As your baby learns during its fourth or fifth month to reach for a toy and coordinate this reach with o grasping action, you should no longer have objects dangling on strings. They will swing out of reach when touched, thus disappointing the small

Instead, take a hangar and bend the bottom wire so that the center of il comes close to the hook. You now heve iwo rigid extensions. You can tie or tape interestingly contoured objects to the ends of these. Then fasten the hook of the henger in a stationary position to whatever support arm you are using. When your baby reaches out to manipulate the object, it will stay in the placa he reachee towerd.

For the first six months a baby's world to the environment within two to three feet of the eyes. Pareots can make their baby's life more interesting by providing intertor decoration for crib and playpan geared precisaly to developing early interesis and ekills.

First of three articles. Next, exploring toys for bebies 7-14 months oid.



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photography contest rules

**Monitor** 

In casa you missed the May 2nd announcement of the Monitor's photography contest, here are the rules once again:

Black and white prints can be of any subject, taken anythme and anywhere in the world. The theme will be "The World We Live In." Our deadlins for receiving them is Sept. 15, 1977, for possible publication in the autumn. Judging will be done by the Monlin' photography staff.
Prints must be no larger than 8 by 10 inches for easy handling and shipping. On the back of each photograph print your name and address, and where and when the picture was taken. If you have a good title, include that the

We axpect a large quantity of photographs and are ready to select a number of first, second-, and third-prize winners - paying \$150, \$75, and \$50, respectively, for publication

Plesse oo color sildes, unless you have converted them into black and white prints. No more than six printe will be accepted from each photographer. Material can be returned only if a self-eddressed envelope and correct postage are included. Some may be held for publishing at a later date. Mail all entries to: Photo Contest, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street Boston, Masaachusatts

monleux.

le mal de toute espéce.

# French/German

# Singapour, une petite île austère

[Traduction d'un article paraissant à la page 30]

par John M. Taylor

Mon chauffour de taxt pourrait en rire maintenani, mais cela n'avait pas semblé risible sur le moment. Il venait de rendre sa volture et li attendalt l'autobus qui le conduiralt chez lui. Il finit da fumar sa cigarette et d'une chiquenaude, il envoya le mégot vers le caniveau.

Immédiatement, deux des hommes qui faisalent la queue pour prendre l'autobua ae tournarent vers lui d'un air réprobataur. Un troisième chercha des yeux, dans la rue, un agent de police. Pris de panique, mon chauffeur ramassa le corps du délit, le mégot, et le fourra dans la poche de sa chemise. Heureusement pour lui, l'autobua arriva avant qu'un flic ne vienna. L'amende à payar pour avoir leté des détritus dans les rues équivaut à \$200 à Singapour et, bien qua les premiers contrevensnts a'en solent généra-. lement thrés pour une somme moindre, las lois relatives nu maintien de la propreté dans los rucs sont rigoureusement appltquées. Le résultat en est que la villa grouillante de Singapour est aujourd'hul l'une des villes les plus propres du monde.

li fut un temps où i'intérêt da Singapour reposait sur sa réputation de « la ville du péché du Sud-Est asiatique, . Aujourd'hul cue est intéressante d'une façon tout à fait différenta - comme un exemple ou peutétre comme la société la plua enrégimentée en dehors du bloc soviétique. Les habitants de Singapour cux-mêmes se demandent si le

Von John M. Taylor

Grand Frère n'est paa aussi en quelque

Ce n'est pas que Singapour solt une dictature, car elle est régie comme une démocratle parlementaire de style britannique. Mais la prospérité retentissante de cette lle à prédominance chinoise a virtuellement contribué à l'effondrement de toute opposttion politique envers le People's Action Party (PAP) [le Parti de l'action du peupla] du premier ministre Lee Kuan Yew. actuellement au pouvoir. Le PAP oceupe maintenant tous les sièges au Parlement, et en conséquence peut faire à peu près tout ce qui lui plait.

A partir de sa base politique sûre, Lee a cherché à remodeler le caractère et les habitudes de Singapour, la Ville du Lion, et da ses 2 400 000 babitants. Ses préférences n'ont pas été nécessairement celles de Thomaa Jefferson. Utilisant la législation encore en vigueur depuis les jours de la contre-révolution malaise des années 50, par exemple. Lee continue à emprisonner sans jugement dea gauchistes endurcis.

La sécurité est l'un des soucis majaurs de Lee; la compression de la population en est un autre. En présence d'un taux de croissance de la population qui menscalt, dans les années 60, de submerger ses 534 km², Singapour initia une campagne de planning famillal destinée à réfréner la tradition des familles nombreuses. Le programme gouvernemental da logement étalt, en effet, intégré à soo programme de planning familial, avec des mesures de découragement

pour le logement des familles nombreuses. ou l'obésité, les Don Juan un peu trep grat-Pour avoir droit à un logement, plus la famille était nombreuse, moins grande étalt sa priorité pour l'obtenilon d'un logement.

Lee ne fume pas, et à Singapour Il est interdit de fumer dans les administrations et dans beaucoup de lieux publics. Violer lea ordrea d'interdiction de fumer peut provoquer la même amende de \$200 que le fait de jeter des détritus dans les rues. Les jeux d'argent sont illégaux sauf sur les champs de courses - une épreuve pour les Chinois de Singapour qui ont une affinité très développée pour les jeux de hasard. Quant à la drogue, peu de pays considèrent la menace de la drogue plus sérieusement que Singapour. Les personnes trouvées en posseasion de plus de 15 g de stupéflants sont automatiquement classiflées comme des trafiquants de drogue, un délit passible de is peine de mort. Un certain nombre de les condamnations font actuellement l'objet d'un recours en grâce.

La drogue est une chose; l'apparence personnelle de quelqu'un est sa propre affaire, n'est-ce-pas ? Pas à Singapour. On encourage les touristea de aexe masculin à se rendre chez un colffeur si leurs cheveux dépassent le col de leur chemise, tandis que les brochures destinées aux touristes avertissent ces derniers que « les personnes à cheveux longs seront aarvies les dernières dans toutes les administrations et tous les bureaux ». Bien que le gouvernement n'ait pas pris une position officielle aur la luxure

souillets de Singapour lancent des couss d'œil anxieux par-dessus leurs épaules.

Blen entendu, ce qui précède n'est qu'nt côté de l'histoire da Singapour. L'he est spière de possèder d'excellentes écoles et u système de sécurité sociale blen administre Lee pense que son gouvernement a un de voir, celui de fournir le mellieur en celui de cours de securité sociale blen administre l'est pouvons icl apprendre une bonne voir, celui de fournir le mellieur en celui de course dans la matiére de sports, de donse, de much de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute, ceux qui tentent de siècle de sports de solute de sol voir, celui de fournir le meilleur en ce qui concerne la aanté et l'instruction, afin que celui qui est prêt à travailler dur poisse améliorer sa condilion. Singapour a hétile principale sur nous ruminons de des Britanniques un fonctionnariat hondit et capable. Sous le gouvernament de Lee nes devenus virtuellement incorrentities et devenus virtuellement incorrentities et devenus virtuellement incorrentities et dévenus virtuellement incorrenties et dévenus virtuellement incorrentities et dévenus virtuellement de les neurons de le les neurons de le contract de les neurons de les neurone est devenu virtuellement incorruptible, un it affecte notre existence.

Peut-être. On dit que les intellectuels son pulsque la discordance ne fait inquicts dans un environnement of le bin parlia de la loi de Dieu. Il nous faut public submerge les occasions d'expression appuire comment renverser les pensées individuelle. Parmi les pays du Sul Est intradies et les croyances mortelles asiatique, Singapour a particulièrement suives et plutôt savoir simplement ce manqué de compassion vis-à-vis du désand les effectivement spirituellement vral. des réfugiés vietnamiens essayant de de ainsi que le renversement de s'échapper à travers la mer de Chine méridionale. Après tout, en quol peuvent-ils contribuer à l'économie de Singapour.

Mais le premier souci de Les doit être pour le peuple de Singapour. Et pour eux, il fait de l'île un modéle de matérialisme bles-

M. Toulor est l'outeur de plusieurs ouvroges sur lo politique asiatique et à l'Intégralité et à l'harmonie de Dieu ne peut véritablement remplir notre pensée. Pulsque Dieu est aussi Amour, nous, qui

Une certaine chaleur manquet-elle dan petite tie austère de Lee Kuan Yer? In et que nous rejetons toute inimet, non sa répétition, devient pour ra l'ordre du jour. Les Ecritures nous trient à na revendiquer que ce qui est h.Dien vit tout ce qu'il avait fait et ni reia était Irés bon. "

Ment dans la pensée des symptômes maladie et leurs prétentions de soufrue nous dérobe la paix, la domination le Men-être. Les enselgnements de la ate Chrétienne\* nous enseignent tout ing l'importance de bien protéger n pensée. Mary Baker Eddy, qui a eret et fondé la Science Chrétienne, a : Nous devrions empécher les de la maladie de prendre forme st pensée, et effacer les contours de triadie délà ébauchés dans l'en-Misent des morteis. " Elle expuque tont : « La maladie est unc image lande extériorisée.

Tare devrious pas implanter dans la Mersons mentalement le mensonge al sous attendre à connaître la santé Plemonie dans in masure où nous ac-

<sup>1</sup> Science Chrélienne noua apprenons

maintes fois sur ce qu'un collègue ou un ami aura pu dire de facon irréfléchie. Se préoccuper ainsi de l'erreur ne fait de blen à personne. Cela ne noua libére en aucune façon de l'angoisse mentale. Mals en refusant d'ajouter foi à ce qui est faux et en reconnaissant ce qui est juste d'une facon persistante, notre pensée est récaptive au bien et nous manifestons ce même blen

discordance, nous pouvons mentatement -Christ Jésus, dans sa mission de guértet souvent à haute voix - en nier la réason, ne répétalt pas des pensées ou des üté. Nous pouvons, pour la renverser, fercroyances malades ou impurea. Il était camement affirmer la présence et la puispable da voir chacun en tant qu'enfant sance de Dieu, le blen. Parce que noua parfall de Dieu, et de guérir Inssommes Son reflet, nous sommes assuréa tantanément. Il aimalt et guérissalt i'humanité. el son injonction « Va. et... de notre domination sur la matérialité et fais de mémc . ', s'adressalt non pas à ses li est tout aussi important de nc pas décontemporains seulement, mais à tous en sapprouver ou critiquer les autres de fatout temps. Nous pouvons mleux comcon répétée, revenant peut-être maintes et prendre jusqu'à quel point nous som mcs

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum paga] Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglets aur la page The Home Forum ¡Une traduction françeise est publiée chaque semaine!

Renversement, non répétition

capables d'obéir à cet ordre nous-mêmes à mesure que nous prenons conscience de la spiritualité de l'homme en tant qu'enfant de Dieu.

Chacun peut cesser de répéter de mau-

French/German

vaises pensées et apprendre à les renverser en emplissant sa conscience de la reconnaiazance curative, palsible, joyeuse du blen sptrituet.

Genèse 1:31; 'Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecriures, p. 174; 'Science et Santé, p. 411; 'Voir Luc 10:37.

\*Christian Science ("kristiann "salann ca)

La tréduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec le Clei des Ecritures « de Mary Beter Eddy, existe avec le taxte angleis en reged. On peut l'acheter dens es Selles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commandar à Franças C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent. One Norway Streel, Boston, Massachutetta, U.S.A. 02115

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Übersetzung des auf der Home-Fatum-Seite in enghach erscheinenden seligiösen Artikal

## Umkehrung, nicht Wiederholung

Wer sein sportliches, tänzerlsches, muslkallsches Können und dergleichen zu vervollkominnen sucht, weiß, wie notwendig Übung und Wiederholung sind.

en notre étre réel et spirituel ne pouvons

que L'exprimer, sommes également al-

mants. Comprendre Dieu révéle que notre

étre vérilable est spirituel, totalement har-

S'll nous arrive d'entendre une répéti-

tion verbale de n'importe quelle espéce de

Wir können hieraus eine werlvolle Lehre ziehen, und zwar in bezug auf die Frage, was wir in unser Bewußtsein aufnehmen sollen: d. h., wir müssen darauf achten, was filr Gedanken wir hegen und wicderholen. Wenn wir immer wieder irgendwelchen negativen Gedanken über uns selbst und andere nachhängen und sle nicht in der rechten Weise meistern, konnen sie unser Leben beeinflussen.

Wenn wir nur das Gute akzeptieren und alle Disharmonie zurückwelsen, weli sie kein Teil von Gottes Gesetz ist, sind wir vor falschen Suggestlonen geschützt. Wir müssen lernen, unbarmonischa Gedanken und begrenzende materielle Annahmen umzukehren, und statt dessen einfach an dem fasthalten, was in Wirklichkalt geistig wahr ist. Auf diese Weise wird es uns zur Gewohnheit, den Irrtum umzukehren, anstatt ihn zu wiederholen. Wir haben blblische Autorität, nur das Gute zu beanspruchen. "Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte, und siehe, es war schr gut."

Wenn wir beständig üher Krankheitssymptome und ihre Ansprüche des Leidens nachdenken, beraubt uns dies des Frledens, der Herrschaft und des Wohlbefindens. Wie wichtig es ist, unser Denken zu schützen, wird Immer wieder in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft' betout. Mary Baker Eddy, dle dic Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und grändete, schreibt: "Wir sollten verhüten, daß Krankhellsbilder im Gedanken Gestalt annchmen, und soitten die Umrisse der Krankhelt, die sich schon in den Gemütern der Sterblichen gebildet haben, auslöschen." Sie erklärt ferner: "Krankhelt Ist ein verkörperies Gedankenbüd."

Wir sollten in unser Bewußtsein nichta einlassen, was wir nicht erleben möchten. Wenn wir die Lüge des Bösen mental umkehran, können wir erwartan, daß Gesundheit und Harmonle in unaer Leben kommen, und zwar in dem Maße, wie wir die göttliche Wahrheit akzentieren.

In dar Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir, daß Gott, die göttliche Wahrhelt, Gemüt ist, ja das einzige Gamüt. Er ist unsar

Gemilt, der wahre Ursprung unseres Deukens. Wenn wir uns dieser Intsache bewußt bielhen, kann nichts, was Gottes Vollständigkeit und Harmonie unähnlich ist, unser Denken erftillen. Da Gutt zugleich Liebe ist, sind nuch wir, die wir in unserem wirklichen, geistigen Scibst nur llın ausdrücken können, llebevoll, Ein Verständnis von Golt enthüllt, daß unser wahres Sein geistig, völlig harmonisch ist.

Wenn wir jemanden eine Disharmonie beschreiben hören, können wir im stillen und oit hörbar - ihre Wirklichkeit vernelnen. Um sie umzukchren, müssen wir die Gegenwart und Macht Gottes, des Guten, nachdrücküch geltend machen. Da wir Seine Widerspiegelung sind, ist unscre Herrschaft liber Matertalität und alie Übel sichergestellt.

Ebensowichtig ist es, daß wir nicht lm-mer wieder mlöbilligende kritische Gedanken über andere hegen, vielleicht Immer wieder darüber nachdenken oder darüber sprechen, was ein Kollege oder Freund gedankenios gesagt oder getan bat. Sich derart mit dem Irrtum zu beschäftigen tut niemandem gut. Es bafrelt uns keineswegs voo unserem Lald. Wenn wir uns aber welgern, dem Falschen jeden Glauben zu schenken, und wenn wir bebarrlich das Rechte anerkennen, sind wir für daa Gute empfänglich und bringen ebendiesen Gute anderen gegenüber zum Ausdruck.

Christus Jesus wiederhoite bel selner Hellarbelt keine kranken oder unreinen Gedanken oder Annahmen: Er vermochte jeden einzeinen als das vollkommene Kind Gottes zu sehan und konnte daher augenblicklich heilen. Er liebte und heilte die Menschen, und seine Aufforderung: "Gehe hin und tue desglelchan!" ' erging nicht nur an seine Zeltgenossen, sondern an alia Menschen zu allen Zeiten. Wir können unsere elgana Fähigkeit; diesem Bafehl bls zu einem gewissen Grnde nachzukommen, besser verstehen, wenn una klar wird, daß der Mensch als daa Kind Goties geistig ist.

Jeder kann aufhören, falsche Gedanken zu wiederholen, und er kann lernan, ste umzukehren, wenn ar sein Bawußisein mit der hellsamen, ruhlgan, freudigen Anerkennung des geistig Guten erfüllt.

1. Moso 1:31; Wissonschaft und Gesundhelt nut Schillsset zur Heitigen Schrift, 3. 174; Wis-senschaft und Gesundheit, 6, 41; 's. Lukas 10:36, 37.

Ohnsten Science (kristish d'alone)

# Singapur: eine enge kleine Insel

[Dieser Artikel erschaint auf Selle 30 in englischer Sprache.]

Jeizt konnte mein Taxifabrer darüber lachen, aber als es sich zuirug, kam es ihm kelneswegs komisch vor. Er hatte gerade sein Taxl zurückgebracht und wartete auf den Bus, der ihn nach Hause bringen würde. Er rauchte seine Zigarette zu Ende und schnellle den Stummel mit dem Finger in Richtung Gully.

Sofort stellten ihn zwei Männer in der Schlange der Wartenden vorwurfsvoll zur . Vor Zelten war das Interessante an Sin-Rede. Ein dritter sah sich nach einem Pollzisten um. Von Panik ergriffen, hob mein

W

tasche. Gliicklicherweise kam der Bus noch vor dem Polizisten. In Singapur betragen Strafgebühren für Strafenverschmulzung den Gegenwert von 500 DM; nicht vorbestrafte Misseläter kommen zwar im allgemeinen mit geringeren Gebühren davon, aber die Gesetze gegen Verschmutzung werden unerbittlich durchgeführt. Das Ergebnis ist, daß das libervölkerte Singapur heute eine der saubersten Städte der Welt

gapur sein Ruf als Südostasiena Sündenbabel. Heutzutage ist es aus einem ganz ande-Taxifahrer den Stummel dea Anstoßes wie- ren Grund interessant - es ist daa Beispiel

testen staatlichen Aufsicht außerbalb des ernster nehmen als Singapur. Personen, h Sowjetblocks. Selbst die Einwohner Sin- deren Besitz man mehr als 15 Gramm Men gapurs fragen sich, ob der Große Bruder nen Rauscheifts findet, werden sutomitte nicht vielleicht auch etwas von einem Ty- als Rauschgifthändler eingestuft; rannen an sich habe.

Nicht etwa, daß Singapur eine Diktatur wäre, schließüch funktioniert es als eine gegen eine Anzahl solcher Urieile Beparlamentarische Demokratie nach englischem Muster. Aber der blühende Wohlstand dieser vorwiegend chinesischen Insel hat zum faktischen Zusammenbruch aller politischen Opposition gegen die regierende Volks-Aktions-Partel (PAP) unter Premier Lee Kuan Yew beigetragen. Dle PAP kontrollieri beute jeden Sitz im Parlament und kann deshalb so ungefähr alles tun, waa ihr

Aus seiner sicheren politischen Stellung heraus hat Lee sich bemüht, den Charakter und die Gewohnbelten der "Löwenstadt" und seiner 2,4 Millionen Einwohner umzuformen. Seina Prioritäten baben nicht unbedingt denen von Thomaa Jefferson entsprochen. So stützt sich Lee z. B. auf Geseize, die noch aus den Tagen der malalischen Gegenrevolte in den fünfziger Jahren

daß sio dia Kapazität der etwa 580 Quadratkilometer zu überfordern drohte. Singapur begann ainen Feldzug der Faml-llanplanung, der dic Tradition, große Famtlien zu haben, zilgein sollte. Das Programm üch. Von den Intellektuellen des sozialen Wohnungsbaus wurde praktisch in die Familienplanung einbezogeo, indem es Klauseln enthielt, die die große Familie benachteiligten. Den Bestimmungen gemäß gräbt. Unter den sidostasia verringerte sich der Aospruch auf Wohnraum, ja größer die Familie war.

Lee ist Nichtraucher, und in Singapur, ist deren öffentlichen Gebäuden verbotan Wirtschaft Singapurs schän zu biefen können die Staten das Rauchverbni Zuwiderhandlungen gagen das Rauchverbot können die Strafgebilht von 500 DM ebenso heraufbeschwören wie Straßenverschmutzung. Das Watten ist illegal außer auf dem Renoplatz – das stellt die Chinesen Sin-gapurs, die eine starke Vorliebe für Gilicks spale haben, auf eine harte Probe. Und was Rauschgift betrifft, so gibt es nur wenige Länder, die die Gefahren des Hauschgifts

Rauschgifthandel ist ein Verbrechen, all stie dont nous ne désirons pas faire das die Todesstrafe steht. Zur Zelt isules pouvons, tandis que rufungsverfahren.

Rauschgift ist eine Sache für sich; aber die äußere Erscheinung eines Menschen ist Pala Vérité divine. seine eigene Angelegenheit, nicht wahr! seine eigene Angelegenheit, nicht war is zeine Chrélienne noua apprenons Nicht in Singapur! Männlicha Besucher wer is Dieu, is Vérité divina, est den daher angehalten, sich die Haare Tadement, l'unique Enténdemant. Il schneiden zu lassen, wenn ihr Hssr über die Eutendamant, in véritable source den Hemdkragen fällt. Und Reiseprospekte gwart is pensées. Si nous demaurons viglweisen warnend darauf hin, daß "Persone und mit langem Haar in allen Behörden und Amtaraumen zuletzt bedient" werden, Obwohl die Regierung in bezug auf Wollust vod lÜbergewicht ketnon offiziellen Standpunkt eingenommen liat, sehan sieb Singapunk fettleibiga Don Juans angstlich um.

Naturlich ist dies nur eine Saile S gapurs. Die Insel hat ausgezeichnete Selen und ein gut verwaltates staalliches sicherungssystem. Lee glaubt, dan stammen, und sperrt unbelehrbare Linkspolitiker immer noch ohne Gerichtsverfahren ein.
Sicherheit ist eins der Hauptanliegen
Lees, ein weltares ist die Bevölkerungazunahme. In den sechziger Jahren nahm die
Bevölkerung Singapurs in solchem Maße zu,
daß sio die Kapazität der etwa 580 Qua-Nachbarn.

Fehlt es Lee Kuan Yaws enger sel an einer gewissen Warma? Das daß sie in dieser Umgebung war Singapur auffallend genüber der Noi vietnam er linge, die über das Südchlaesische

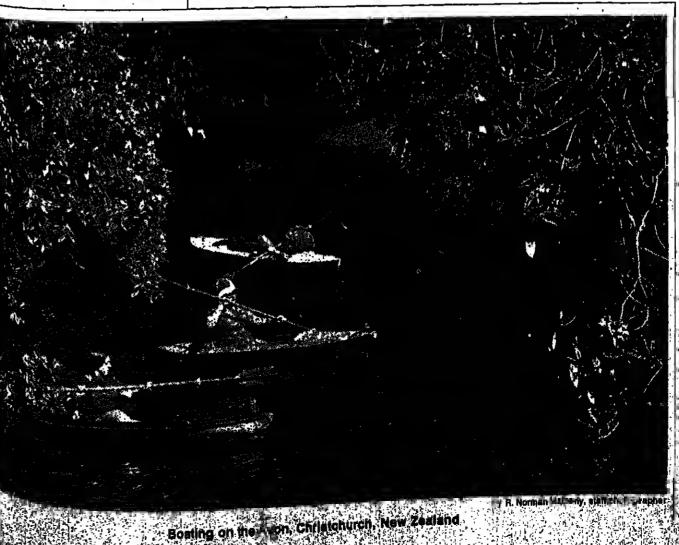
Lees gröbtes Interesse muli den Singapur, gelten Und für die Singapirs hat er die Insel zu eine beispiel wohlwollenden Male gemacht.

John Taylor hat melli liber aslatische und amerika



Territoire occupe

Beseizies Gebiet



# The gentle Nile

Set sail upstream just as day begins.

The river air, cool and fresh, is ewept by the usual northerly breeze from the Meditorranean coasi. Morning mista roll ocross the water; other feluceas disappeer into them and you can only hear the dip end push of their oars. Cairo sleeps, e hiack roofscapo against a gray sky. The ciop clop of draycarle headed for the markets horaid the horsh traffic noisee to como.

Your boaimnn stops the mast and, boom rigged, the tattered, patched sail fleps wildly. then drews the wind. The felucca skims over the water, waves siapping the how.

The full feeling of Egypt somehow only comes on a felucca journey up the Nile, a river that seems impervious to change. Once out of the city it becomes eternal. Day after day as you sail upstream nothing in the general pattern changes or has changed much in centuries. Tonight's incredibly bright stars are the same as yesterdey's or those thet Cambyaco end his Pereians or the Romen legionaries or Napoleon's soldiers saw. Each new bend in the river discloses the seme buffalo circling his watorwheel, the aeme pigeon-lofts on the houses, the sama awarthy Egyptian faces awethed in black or white.

The hanks are surprisingly green, e patchwork of wheatfields and sugarcane, of palma and ecacle, end behind them, one sees the pink cliffs of the desert, for the Nile velley la really a narrow, deep trough, cut into the desert floor millennie ago. There is always a movement somewhere, but it is the gentle rhythm of a loping procession of camels, the trotting of a donkey, tha feluccas gliding by The huddled masses of earthen houses, with the smoke of cooking fires and the melodic cry of a muezzin, calling the faithful to prayer, "God is most great!" aeam merely

Lying back one idly observes the flight of harons, white wings fluttering low over the water, and kites, crowa and hoopoes along the banks. Men fish for spiny-backed builf or Nile perch, women wash ctothea and children swim. Nothing can be more satisfying than the sight of a ruined tample rising on, the desert's edge; tha Pharaoh in hia tomb with his retinues of slaves, the hieroglyphics recording wars and massacres seem simply decorations on a wall; tha blood and suffering of the past remain securely in their own

This soothing quality of the Nile lasts even when one goes to stay in the dust and squalor of the villagee which look so picturesque from the river. The fallahin must frequently cross the river in emall ferry boats and, especially in early morning or at duak when traffic is heaviest, these brief journeys seem a water so slowly it is only by the racading bank you can tell the ferry is moving. Men hang over the eldes, watching the river, shrouded in their turbans and tunics, hunched shrouded in the dusty banks of this desert land. Glite for the river is cold at night. It is best to the up with others in what has been dropped.)

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becomes a small forest of bare masts and back in warm quilts, shrouded in their turbans and tunics, hunched in the dusty banks of this desert land. Glite for the river is cold at night. It is best to the up with others in what has been dropped.)

So the present calm along the Night is warm quilts, shrouded in their turbans and tunics, hunched in the dusty banks of this desert land. Glite for the river is cold at night. It is best to the up with others in what has been dropped.)

So the present calm along the Night is different in the lit is a long time more for a pipe becomes a small forest of bare masts and to lit."

So the present calm along the Night is only by the racading the sum shines blindingly for the water hy becomes a small forest of bare masts and the calm along the night. It is a long time more for a pipe with others in what has been dropped.)

So the present calm along the Night is only by the sum shines blindingly for the water hy becomes a small forest of bare masts and the night is only by the sum shines blindingly for the water hy becomes a small forest of bare masts and the night is only by the sum shines blindingly for the water hy becomes a small forest of bare masts and the night is only by the sum shines blindingly for the water hy becomes a small forest of bare masts and the night is only by the sum of loday, but the middle-aged supply; but we can wait for it." ferry leaves the bank and heaves through the the current to help carry you beck to Calro - night. Il is best to tle up with others in whal over, chatting or lost in apathy. It is not hard to imagine you are all sitting on some aquatio sibla to name. It is o tender and soft com- Today there is none of the alayery and animal, owimming out to on unknown land.

The Nile is lake-like in its uppor reaches south of Cairo but even so these journeys seem too brief; the ferry swings out in mid
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against the landing staga and everyone
giving warmth.

wonderful two books on the Whila and Blua glow. I tell the boatman not all two soons is bumping heavily
greens and blues and silvers to exhale a lifethe Khedive Ismail and the Mahdi, Lord Crotimes. He grins with more employed. against the landing staga and everyone giving wormth. sworms to get off. The feliahin, though they cross the Nile thousands of times in a lifelime, never seem to got their fill of the river, monthly voiced villege saying is, "Oh, Nile, murmuring and lapping against its banks and make my strength as your depth." What and an American hotel check is now and supplied the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra," right down to the sources of the Nile, did not die until 1904, "Cleopatra, moving along to many know not where.

3



Games near the Nile: Photograph by George Gerster

Skimming along in a felucca — you have to ack only going downstreem for you have the current to help carry you heck to Calro — night. It is best to the up with others in what has been dropped.)

Bedouins attack small parties along some of ceneral Idi Amin's behavior is not some by picture of the past. Tima had the will be a great blessing. The savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies).

Bedouins attack small parties along some of the village, to lage.

The savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the said, "we shall have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in a felucca — you have the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in the savage King Mulesa of Burgies (the savage King Mulesa of Burgies) in the la on the dusty banks of this desert land. Glittoring in the sun, the Nile is of a color impoatering in the sun, the Nile is of a color impoa-

make my strength as your depth." Whao and an American hotet chain is now remodel pharaonic red blue and gichen Cha

mer and Gordon, Napoleon, Muhammad All sun-bronzed Arab face wrinkling ages darkness falls, the Nile becomes menacing; Ing one of the Khedive's palaces on the Nile.

But just now it is possible to drill

# Changes one can wait for

entited a multiplicity of cries - the nest. nita (browo, long-legged water-birds "Change is as good ea it is inevitable, Kuin a half grown cockerel), snipe, we- rul-mame," I said. mand the great lizards. The builfrogs Nother used to explain to us, "Is the bilifrogs ask for more rain."

prieds of paddy birds, in their dark lack powerful beaks, would wheel be paddy field and swoop down in unikd fold us one day that these "In- establishment. foring. Their nests, woven out of

the other side of the marsh looked thrown round li. as in the days when we haunted Amer of an elder of the village, to . lage.

sleepy. Little village in Srl child romping about in the villege whom he we children had grown up, had always greeted as "How are you, inst sight to have atood still all Cinde?" a nicknome all but he had forgotten. There was the same marsh Today, after the familiar greeting, I

same thicket of reeds which thought he would, in a fit of absent-mindcultivated by the subsistence coness, offer me a caramet, but this time he if the village, but it locked ahan- had e complaint to make: "All of you have During the earlier cuitivetion sea- left the village; new faces heve teken your many a childhood imagination places end, oh, what changes heve come in is thick growth of paddy plants, the interval!" - and by "Interval" he meant redures took sheller. The same creathe years since he had seen me with a hird's

"Perhaps," he responded, but did not look we their presence only at night and convinced. It was at that moment that I bethat the rain fell thickly around them. gan to realize how much of the familier feetures of the village were gone.

He sald the bullock cart and the cartera were no longer there. They could not comrings, black-and-white hreests and pete with the tractor, the lorry and the motor car. There was also no need for the blacksmith or the village smithy for there were no nex up beakfuls of paddy and fly into cart-hulls for shodding and no cart wheels for mani palms around. Deftly they split reinforcing with strips of metal hemmered on te grains of paddy and then smashed the anvil. He saw me aigh at the sight of the as between their razor-sharp beaka. deterioreting bellows in the ebendoned was were suspended from the coconut amithy; Marti had dted and his son hed abant dozen in each palm. A friendly doned the father's profession end the father's

Some of the carters' sons, Kurul-maina explained, now treveled to and from the factother, were masterpleces of birdly ries in the city daily; others were working in Wirds wove two or three chambers o mill. The girls had discarded the white though only one was used. They blouse and the multicoloured chintz sarong to show the figure to edventege - in This device outwitted the snake for favor of the mini or the midi. I missed, too, the not known to venture deeply into the femillar woods where we children used to Efficient probe has shown that there go bird-nesting. These had given way to more cottages to house the increasing population. Kurul-mama took me on a tour of the vil-

legs at the end of a line attached to a mainteined the traditions of this village was The kitul-palm is a member of the the well. Even as we went, a dozen women in family; the mid-rih of a branch stood round it chewing betel, joking and exa perfect rod for the village ang- changing the latest gossip. The weter-drawwas the samo culvert from where ing method had not changed. There was the the village poet and pamphletcor, master rope, one end tied to a peg at the sories in verso. The same, or nearly mouth of the well and a buckel attached to the other. Each woman in turn drew tha wofive which sold the villagers the curry tor and filled har 'kalagedi,' a round earthen-Fir their day's moals, the keroseno for ware pot with a small mouth. After it was himps and the tea leaves and sugar, filled with water, it was placed on the right in the same dilapidatod stala. The hip and held securely with the right arm

One of the women, Angonanda, was surfor mangoes, woodapples, pine-prised to see a village deserter returning. She introduced me to the rest of the folk whom I cams along, benl in lwo, wearwrite black-and-white sarong and a my family history of forty years and faithallung over his right shoulder af-

## As all true histories tell

To test is lo risk The loss of what May in the past Have appeared enough.

There is a law Of giving up: Of letting go: Of finding out

How - before rung Above is caught Or the hext sheer ridge Been got up to -

For a freezing moment On a globe full stopped All highlis Can your below. Doris Peel The Monitor's religious article

# Reversal, not repetition

necessity of practice and repetition. A valuabte lesson can be gained here con-

cerning what we take into consciousness, alerting us to watch what is mentally entertained and rehearsed. Whatever is repeatedly ruminated about ourselves and others can, aa we respond to it, alfect our ilves.

Accepting only good eed rejecting all inharmony because discord is not part of God'a law, we are protected from false suggestiona. We need to tearn how to reverse discordant thoughta and limiting material beliefs and simply know instead what is actually spiritually true. Thus the reversal, not the rehearsal, of error, becomes the order of our day. We heve acriptural authority for claiming only whet is good. "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it wes very

To hold in thought symptoms of disease and their claims of suffering rohs one of peace, dominion, end weil-being. The importance of guarding our thought is emphasized throughout the teachings of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writos, "We should prevent the images of diseese from taking form in thought, and we should efface the outlines of disease elready formulated in the minds of mortals." She also explains, "Disease is an imege of thought externalized."t

We should not embed in consciousnese what we do not want to experience. As we mentally reverse the lie of evil, we can expect to experience health and hermony to tha degree of our acceptance of divine Truth.

In Chrislian Science we tearn thet God, divine Truth, is Mind, the only Mind. He is our Mind, our true source of thought. Nothing unlike God'a completenesa end harmony cen ectually fill our thought if we stay alert to thia fact. Since God is also Love, we, who in our real, apiritual selfhood can express only Him, are loving, too. Understanding God reveals our true being to be spiritual, completely her-

If we find ourselves within hearing range of a verbal repetition of discord of any kind, we can mentally - and oftentimes audihiy deny ita reality. By way of reversal we can strongly affirm tha presence and power of God, good. Because we are His reflection, we are assured of our dominion over materiality and evil of any sort.

Il is of equal importance that we not entartain repetitive disapproval or criticism of others, perhaps going over and over things that may have been thoughtlessly expressed by an associata or a friend. Such preoccupation with error does no one any good. It in no way releases us from mantal anguish.

## Suggestion

Set off the alarm of thought and let it ring until the sluggish words at last awake and leap

Then let them lean upon the distant day until the sun surrenders, lighting all the dark and dusty corners of the mind

Those attempting to perfect their skill in wrong and by persistently recognizing the sports, dance, music, and so forth, know the right, our thought is receptive to good, and we exprese that seme good to othere.

In his healing mission Christ Jesue did oot reheerse sick or impure thoughts or beliefs. He was able to sea each individual as the perfect child of God, and he was able to heel instantaneously. He loved and healed mankind, end his edmonition "Go, and do thou likewise"†† was not just for those of his time, but for all in all limes. We can better understand our own ability to approximate in e degree this command as we raalize man's spirituality as the child of God.

Everyone cen stop repeeting wrong thoughts and learn to reverse them by filling consciousness with the healthful, peoceful, joyous recognition of spirituel good.

\*Genesis 1:3t; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 174-175; †Science and Health, p. 411; †See Luke 10:36, 37.

# Withinthe closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God ie to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speake of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understending of God ls needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, Hia love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

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# OPINION AND...

# It's tax, not pay, that bothers Britons

Brilain'a workers and managers aren't lazy - they're just resentful et being rohbed, and robbed hy governmeni. Or et feast that'e one way of looking at the current maleise. And ft's e point of view encouraged by recent inquirlea

A survey carried out by the management edvisory firm Anthony Gibbs, involving more than 500 managers in 17 major compenies, shows widespread defeatism at the top of industry. The managers know thay could push up profits hy an average of 10 percent fi they tried, but why should they? With texes the way they are, promotion isn't worth it unless you're still low down the ladder. So, saye the survey, managers have stopped making the effort.

Even the prospect of calaries up to £20,000 e year doesn't stir lhem any more. Alter the tax man hea been and gone, the extra thet'a left isn't worth the strein end stress.

The menagers don't hleme pey-restreint nearly as much es tax policy. Evan inflation isn't high on their heecklist compared with fiscal confiscation. Most of the managere know they are poorer than they were five years ago, and yet - with their pounds worth fess - they are peying more tax. The top men who collect

London ter. The aupposed "reliefa" in this year's spring hudget just make them leugh.

They make some lower-peid workers cry. John Anderson, a West of England railway worker, summed up fhe despair of meny working Britons when he said "It'e the plain unfairness that get's me down. They can put up prices just how they like; but we can't put up

Try to explain to him ebout the government's price-check machinery and he showe you the containers for two typewriter ribhons, bought for his student daughter yesterday and a year ago. A year ego the ribbon cost 38pence. Yesterday the same ribbon was 66pence, "And next month the shop asys it will be 72-pence."

As fer aa most people can see, weges get e little nibble once e yeer - prices take e hite eimost every month. There may be leerned explenetions why this must be so, but to John Andereon end his metes it all edds up to this: you can't trust the politicians' promises - the ordinary bloke isn't getting a fair deal.

One sign of the timea: John won't be going to Spain on a packaged holidey this year. And he won't be going to the English seaside elther; he'll be steying at homa and playing host a thenretical £18,000 end upward per year to his brother and sister in-law from London reckon their reel earnings are down by a quar- who can't afford e paying holiday either. The

big tour operetors say their bookings ere down almost e third this year. The beeches of Majorce and the Coste Brave will be more spacious by the width of up to s million lob-

The desperete aearch for economic aunshine continues, but you won't find it by looking back. Since Queen Elizebeth Il ceme to the throne 26 years ago, the pound note that beara her portrait has shrivelled by three-querters: 11 is now worth 25 pence - or rather (to bring tears to the eyea) five shillings.

The decline of Britain's economy actually began long before 1952, end the exhaustion of two world wers has a lot to do with It: the British made the greet mistake of being on the winning elde in both, and fighling both from beginning to end.

A review by Lloyds Bank dredges up the glum tidings that since the last coronation, chopping prices heve gone up fivefold. And the price of homes has multipled by eix.

A nation of beggars? Not e hit of it! Britain has not done as well es her competitora that's the real trouble - hut ahe has chalked up an average 2.4 percent increase in production under Elizebeth II, end over the whole 25 years her standard of living has elmost dou-

Somehow or other the bettered British han managed to make some headway. Twenty in all the Conference on Security and Coopycare ego only one person in 66 had a less vision acl, and one in 20 a car. Now see the legations have done their homework tonishing to relate, people are managed in save fer more then they used to: the bulker societies end insurance companies have retail to the legation has been beavering eted up.

The most interesting thing about the second of Soviet Socialist Republics litself.

To the American delegation run by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger the promises in the area of "human rights" were window dressing. Dr. Kissinger was willing to confirm the frontiers of Eastern Europe as a step elong the road of his "détente" with Moscow. He expected up.

can be managed: the unemployed we have not strey never did back in 1975 - because

increesingly, skilled workers are the last its line that the promises would become a their discontent to the well-controlled my their discontent to the professional and business that the problem for them in their relations it's all very well talking about "dividing up to Exercise Europe, with their own satellites all very well talking about "dividing up to Exercise Europe, and even inside the Union a time. But every wave of suppression inside now to hake that cake at ell?

# COMMENTARY

loseph C. Harsch

wine by Soviets and East Europeen govlion. And Britain's coal production was two atom by governments on the Western side of

Sequel to Helsinki

Middle East. But "Basket Three," the section Mind you, in 1951 unemployment was never consist of human rights and other promises of the "final act" of the conference which dealt with human rights, was to Dr. Kissinger in those days a "basket case."

Well - here we are two years later end Bes-Sliver linings to those clouds? Just a line to dolle. They are both doing their home- ket Three is anything but a basket case. It hee caused all kinds of trouble inside the frontiers a lot more mercifully cared for han ever is given of them realized at that time what a the work of the Warsaw Pact. Czechs, Romeniens, even the pest, and the men who dig the coal novel withing "human rights" would turn out to he. joy the highest standard of living their to it he Soviets of two years ego the Heisinki who have been keeping the hooks on the violegerous calling has ever yielded. Yet they be minence was the place where they were goare beginning to feel the unfairness that any all get general acceptance by everyone conthe tess elite: for the better pay the worken med of the present frontlers in Eastern Eugat, the more they move into tax bracking. They wanted that so much that they init freedom of political expression by their once meent to milk the middle classes. A reprepared to promise a lot of things to get people. Arrests have been frequent in Moscow

the Soviet Union damages every communist pieco of those 1945 gatherings of Stalin. The cow has been pushed by Basket Three.

ment incvitably revives the question of those any doubts ebout the European frontiers. frontiers. If Moscow is to repudiete part of the stuck. And any reopening of the frontiers of agreed for the validity of those frontiers? Eastern Europe would be a sheer horror to the

to grah all that territory around his frontiers the prewar frontiers of the Soviet Union. Mr. Stalin helped himself to vorious Japanese islands and a huge piece of China on one side. He gathered in the Baltic states, East Prussia. and a slice of Poland, and a slice of t'inland, and a slice of Romania, and a smalt bit of Czechoslovakia on the other. And no one forgeis those things.

Moscow has already had to disgorge one big was only about three hondred miles across.

party outside the Warsaw Pact aree and Mos- Chinese insisted that the Sovicts get out of cow's propagande position in the world. The Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Sinkleng. price of suppressing dissect inside is a bad im- They did, within two years after Stalin's death. age outside. This is a dilemme into which Mos-But they have never yet given up another inch - of their spoils of wer from 1945. And they More than thet. A bad record of violeting the seemed at Helsinki two years ago to think thet human rights provisions of the Helsinki docu-

But did they? Why should fhe frontiers be Helsinki accord then the whole could come unfixed forever if Moscow falls to pay the price

Nothing is going to be settled at Belgrade now. The diplomats are gathered there only to set up schedulee end formulae and gin to wonder whether Joseph Stalin was wise rules and regulations for round three of lielsinki to come somewhere else later this year. But behind the telks in Belgrade is the plain when Soviet armies were sprend far hevond fact that Moscow is finding it painful to pay the price agreed at Helsinki for general recognition of Stalin's frontiers. Yet how can those frontiers be firm if the price for them is not paid? Yet to pay the price would be to permit dissent throughout all the Kremlin's lands. And to permit dissent could lead to - anything.

> After all, there was first only the Grand Duchy of Moscow. At the time of Columbus it

## White House School of Journalism

One by one they've eppeared - immigrants slipping across the border into an already overpopulated country. First a trickle, now, alas, a deluga. We're referring, of course, to the veritable flooding of journalism by the children of former Presidenta.

In the beginning there was Lynde Johnson Robb, followed by Julie Nixon Eisenhowor, inflitrating the editorial corridors of women's magezines. Then, when taw school got sori of boring, Devid Eisenhower hegan to gnaw impallently on his No. 2 pencil end scribble for publications in Washington and New York on his Yellow legal pad, writing ebout both positics end basebalf.

At first - we admit it - our faeling wea panic. The instinct of self-preservation. We Old Families who came over to journalism on lite Mayflower, so to speek, have absolutely no prejudice against Johnnies-come-lately, you understand. Bring us your poor and hungry, we've always said - the poorer the better. But these young wordsmiths, born with gold felt-tips in their mouthel How could we who Camo Up tha Hard Way - we who had never sharpened a pencil in the Ovel Office compate

Wa'd fust begun to calm down when the news cama out that Susan Ford and Caroline Kennedy - not to mantion Margaret Trudeau - would give their telesopic lenses to be photoiournalists. And now Jack Ford, it acems, la becoming editor of e new magazine dascribed as an outdoorsman's Rolling Stone.

## Melvin Maddocks

More panic! But this time not for ourselves. How, we asked in all pure allruism, could working stiffs like Henry Kissinger and John Lindsay hold thair jobs es letevision journalists if this kind of thing keeps up? Would William Randolph Heerst even find the position be hed promised Patty after all the other VIPs' daughters had been taken cere of?

Ona morning we heard ourselves say (ectuelly say out loudi): "Why couldn't they be singers, lika Margaret Truman?" The question was so petulant, so unjust that il broke the spell. Suddenly we saw the situation from the other side. Here was just e bunch of really nice kids being thrown in over their heads. What the innocents needed - and needed in a hurry - was a crem course in

We haven't quite finished our menual - "Helpful Hints for Those Who Gradusta Into Journalism From the White Housa" - but we've celled upon ell our experlence, plua the experience of tha best writers end editors we know, and here is e sempling of how it'e com-

· Use short sentences. Short sentences ere forceful. Shori aentences are claar. All ahort aentences got rhythm. Yeahl

· Use long sentences. Long sentences compei a writer to be forceful and clear. On the other hand, the writer of shori sentences gets lezy. He thinks he has to do just one thing: Write short sentences. One good long sentence is a lot clearer than two confusing short sentences. Besides, ell long sonlences gol rhythm. Yeahl

· When Ibere's a choice, always choose the simpler, the Angio-Saxon word.

· Alweys choose the more exect word, the mot juste. Don'l worry if it's long or Lelinale.

Naver use foreign phreses, like mot juste.

· Never use edjectives.

Never use edverbs.

 Never use passive verbs. · Use nouns very eparingly.

After one presidential child - we won't say which reed a faw of these tried end true maxims, well known to every journalist, he/ene accused us of sandege and willful obfuscation. We passed on aebotage but edvised him/her to substitute "confusion" for "objuscation" if he/she didn't want to lose his/her reeders. Then we explained that, after all, journelism isn't e aimple husiness like politica, where all you have to do is smile e lot sad promise you'll never reise taxes - and a dengling participle won't ever cost you a vote. We just hope he/she got the point. For his/her own good, of course.

# Britain's jubilee: why the people cheered

(an Elizabeth's Silver Jublice has proved itzoph - for herself and for the monarchy. hands who thought they would yown at It and to cheer themselves hourse.

Yiby no means all over yet. Down in Corn-Twenty authorities are already making rements so that when the Queen coines he's August, there'll be Cornish people in who ranks - not just holidey-makers.

him far as London is concerned, we've Whe high spois: the Service of Thanksgivthe royal family on Buckingham Palthickory. And not only did it go weti, in Will be westher: il suddenly and unexpecttailed the Imagination end enthusiasm of who leared they'd forgotten how to

in only cour notes were e tired antimir number of the sociellst New Statesmon, suprisingly eleborate denunciation of Wair by the communist Morning Stor, ted to pride itself on tgnoring royalty

at all whipped up hy loyal redio-telea ktworks? Hardly, Cameras cen't invent granizations that actually produce the trade unionists, media men, civil servants and

Harles W. Yost

nichtarles had gilt edges round their purple passages; but the pictures showed they were doing no less than justice to what was going

Is there anything on wheels quite as breethlaking as the four-and-a-half-ton state conch. with its molicn gold and its trumpeting tritons? Anything more quintessentially ceremonious than the procession of knights end heralds and mitred bishops swaying up the aisle? At which point, a television camera pointing verticelly Had. Paul's, the state procession, the fire- , down from the lantern of St. Paul's dome zoomed oot to reveal the ahol of the century: the congregation as e scintillating mosaic in which was set the red St. George's cross of the cathedral aisles.

Undemocratic, feudal, extravagant, irrelevant rubbishi cry the revolutionaries. And in ceriain weys they're right. The monarchy has nothing to do with the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and most of the crowds who were voting with their cheers seemed to be saying thank goodness for thef!

One might venture the remark that an important reason for the Queen's popularity is that nobody can blame her for the current has be outhustasm, end it isn't the broad-state of affairs. Compared with politicians,

London services and processions. Some of the com- what-have-you-cise, she is perhaps the one really blameless person in sight. The fact that she's highly paid for the job seems pointless. Does anyone think it's fun being Queen? That she whoops it up on oyslers and champagne evcry night - or that if she did she'd be able to carry out her duties?

For someone who has no choice, who cannot do anything else, the wonder is what kaaps her going at all - what's the job satisfaction, other than an unfashionable sense of duty, and just occasionally the realization that it's appreciated — that sha is loved?

A reporter must, however, record that a fair number of her citizens do wonder if it's a wise thing to financa the eotire supporting cast of the royal family on so levish a scale. Thel apart, people seemed pleased with the value they were getting for surprisingly little money. The Queen had asked for an economical jubilee

And yet, thanks to the built-in pageantry of the monarchy, one was not aware of any penny-pinching. The trumpets in the dome, the abstract splendors of the fireworks in the skies, were no cut-price giories. If one must drag politics into the occasion, one doubts if e candidate with republican sympathies would have much chance et a parliamentary election

London has been staffed - is increasingly stuffed - with foreign tourists, and un doubt they helped the cuthuslasm along. But after waiching the Thanksgiving Service on television, this reporter drove out into the Boglish countryside for a pienie. Driving through northern London, there were street parties all the wny. There wus a demp but enthusiastic procession going on in the Oxfordshire village of Chinnor; more street parties in Hemel Hempstead; another parede in Dunstahfc.

if enything, the sense of community pride and celebration was stronger outside the cepital; more flags, more decorations, more

It's not going to solve Britein's problems, this royal loyalism. It's not going to cure infletion or make averyone accept a Phase Three pay restraint deal. But it does tell us something important about the British that gets overlooked in the delly grind: though they've e reputation for being fine writers and talkers, most British aren't - they are fairly inarticulate. It takes something like a jubilee to draw out the raal feelings of the people and they turn out to be more old-fashioned, wermhearted, and in the best sense patriotic than many e trendy commentator has assumed.

So now we all wail for Prince Charles to get

# Singapore: a tight little island

It had not seemed funny at the time. He had to e virtual collapso of politicef opposition to ing is pr bus that, would take him home. He finished Lee Kuan Yew. The PAP now controls every his cigarette, and flipped the butt foward a storm drain.

Immediately, two man in the bus queua turned on him reproachfully. A third looked up the street for a policeman. In panic, my driver picked up the offending butf and atulfed it in his shirt pocket. Fortunately for him, the bus arrived before any cop. The fina for littering in Singapore is the equivelent of \$200, and while first offenders generally get off for a lesser amount, antilittering laws are rigidly anforced. As a result, crowded Singapore is today one of the cleanest cilles in the world.

Once upon a time, Singapore's interest tay in its reputation as the sin city of Southeast Asia. Today it is intoresting in a totally different way - as an example of perhaps the most regimented society outside the Soviet bloo. Even

ist turned in his ceb, and was waiting for the the ruling People's Action Party of Premier ; seat in Parlinmant, end as a result can do just

From his secure political base Loe has soughl to reshape the charactar and babits of tha Lion City and its 2.4 million inhabitants. His priorities have not necessarily been those of Thomas Jefferson. Employing legislation still on the books from the Malayan counterinsurgency daya of the 1950s, for instenca, Lee continues to jail hard-core leftisis without triel.

Security is one of Lee'e top concerns; population pressure is another. Confronted in the 1980s with a population growth rate which threatened to overwhelm its 225 square mites. Singapore began a family planning campeign almed at curbing the tradition of large famtlies. The government's public housing program was in offect integrated with its family plan-Singaporeans wonder if Big Brother is not also was in effect integrated with its laminy planship of a bully.

Not that Singapore is a digitatorship, for it large families. In terms of eligibility for hous on tist or obesity. Singapore's overwaight Don operates as an English-style parliamentary deing, the larger the family the lower the housing prosperity of this proprity.

This is of course, only one affect integrated with its laminy planship in the government has not taken an official stand on that or obesity. Singapore's overwaight Don operates as an English-style parliamentary deing, the larger the family the lower the housing.

This is of course, only one affect integrated with its laminy planship.

many public places. Violation of no amoking ordinances can bring down the same \$200 line. His government bas a dely let be career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent will be from the active career service but from a variety of 75 percent wil ordinances can hring down the same \$200 fine. Beves, to provide the best is health and so acting in the choica of generals or race track — e trial to those Singapore on Chl-ness with a highly developed affinity for an improve his lot. Singapore highly the highly developed affinity for an improve his lot. Singapore highly the highly developed affinity for an improve his lot. Singapore highly the highly developed affinity for an improve his lot. Singapore highly the highly developed affinity for an improve his lot. nese with e highly developed affinity for gemes from the British an honest, and efficient of the British and efficient of the Bri of chance. As for drugs, few countries take the drug threat more seriously than does Singapore. Persons found in possession of more than 15 grams of hard drugs are automatically classified as dealing in drugs, a crime which classified as dealing in drugs, a crime which carries e mendatory deeth sentance. A number of such seniences are currently being apopportunities for individual expression.

Drugs are one thing; a person's personal appearance is his own business, right? Not in Singapore. Male visitors are encouraged to visit a barber if their hair is past the ahirt collar, while tourist brochures warn that 'longhaired persons will he sarved tast at all gov-

Is there a certain warmed? Perpanelly the look "Why Not the Best?" President tellectuels are said to be restive in an entire the common good so overwhele the wole: "For many years in the State opportunities for individual expression and the many warmed the common good so overwhele wole: "For many years in the State opportunities for individual expression and the many warmed to opportunities for individual expression and the many warmed to opport the said and the said a ross the South China Sea, After all they heve to contribute to singapor

But Lee's first concern people of Singapore. And on them is made the saland a model of penigr

# Still too many amateur ambassadors

opportunities for individual expression.

opportunities for individual expression to the countries of Southeast Asia, Singaport the countries of Southeast Asia, Singaport the countries of Southeast Asia, Singaport the uplant the countries of Southeast Asia, Singaport the uplant the countries of southeast asia and leaders to represent us in the interpretation of the countries of

ments are fully justified. Men like Mike Mans-field in Tokyo and Dick Gardner in Rome are as experienced and highly qualified as any career officers. It is, however, hard to see any justification other than political services for several recent appointments, including some o the most sensitive, such as Saudi Arabia

the most second to the career service of payoffs in the campaign naturally raised in the campaign naturally raised in the campaign naturally raised of ractice would be drastically curbed by a first should be drastically curbed by the state of the career service of the ractice would be drastically curbed by the state of the career service of the ractice would be drastically curbed by the state of the state of the career service of the state of the career service of the ractice would be drastically curbed by the state of the state of

their experience is not used at the too.

Part of the problam is that the State Department is more often than not regarded with suspicion by President, Congress, and the public. Roosevelt was inclined to consider its personnel hopelessly reactionary, out of sympathy with his New Deal reforms and his liberal attiinde toward foreign affairs. Fifteen years later, the pendulum of opinion having awang to the other extreme, the Department and Foreign Service were believed, in some executive and legislative circles, to be populated with Reds and subversives. Both stereotypes were completely wide of the mark.

in my 5 years in the Foreign Service never encountered an officer who was disloyal or disobedient to an incumbent president. The tradition and training of these officers is to present their views, as candidly and vigorously as the current climate and their position in the becarthy permits, before a policy decision is made, but to carry out that decision scrupilously and loyally once it is made.

The essential service which career public of-

True, it now appears that of appointments to ferred, to continue to enter the diplomefic ce-ficials with long and wide experience can ren-By John M. Tayfor

True, it now appears that of appointments to

My taxi driver could amile about it naw, but
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By John M. Tayfor

True, it now appears that of appointments to
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to be received from 25 der a pr whet the real situetion is in a particular part of the world and what are the limits of United States capabilities in respect to it. The failure of many presidents adequately to recogniza and use the knowledgeable people available to them has often gotten them and the country into serious trouble. The Bay of Pigs and Vietnam are conspicuous examples.

Experience does bring one consolation as me observes, with the arrival of every new administration, an almost class sweep of the senior positions in the State Department and the itment of targe numbers of amateurs to

when one surveys the scene three years later one is likely to find, with mild astonisment, that the career service has repossessed many of these positions. The cruisalers have grown tired, the political velocians have returned to domestic battlegrounds, and the president and secretary of state have quietly concluded that those trained for the mys-terious lob of diplomacy may after all know it.

#1977 Charles W. Yost